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EXCERPTS FROM 1978

NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK

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CONTENTS

PAGE

With the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Attendance, a Meeting of KPA Agitators Held.....	1
Fishing Industry.....	9
The Economic Water Zone of Our Country.....	23
Chronology of Major Internal Events (January-December 1977).....	34

WITH THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL-SONG IN ATTENDANCE, A MEETING OF
KPA AGITATORS HELD

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1978 in Korean pp 182-185

[Text] With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in attendance, a meeting of the Korean People's Army agitators was held in Pyongyang.

The meeting was held against a backdrop wherein the entire working people, energetically hastening the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, still jubilant for having successfully held the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, were bringing about one great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction.

At the center front of the meeting hall was respectfully placed a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is always leading our people and People's Army along the one road of victory and glory.

Behind the platform was spread a red flag with the KWP emblem against a painting of Paektu Mountain, the sacred mountain of revolution symbolic of the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our party, adorned with three red banners of ideology, technology, and culture.

Behind the platform were also hung the KPA cap insignia and a streamer of "KPA Agitators Meeting."

On either side of the platform were hung slogans of "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long Live the Glorious Korean Workers party!"

Around the wide hall were also hung streamers such as "We Respectfully Wish you the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Good Health" and slogans such as "Let Us Energetically Launch the Three Revolutions Enunciated by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Training, Study, and Life--All in Accordance with the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas Style!"

Participating in the meeting were some 6,000 salaried propaganda functionaries and primary-level agitation functionaries who were scoring innovative achievements in propaganda and agitation work within the KPA.

The faces of the entire participants were aglow with infinite glory and happiness of living and struggling as the revolutionary soldiers of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, founding the ever victorious self-defensive military thought based on the immortal chuche ideology and laying down a unique military line and military policy, brilliantly illuminated the road ahead for the People's Army and, energetically leading the officers and men of the People's Army to the realization of the party's military line, brought up our People's Army as the party's revolutionary armed force possessed of the chuche ideology system firmly established, as steely ranks one a match for a hundred reliably prepared in terms of military techniques.

At 0900 hours amid a resounding hailing music, the founder and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song mounted the platform.

At that moment, a stormy hail "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and a thunderous clapping of hands shook the hall.

Amid the continuing applause, servicewomen of the land, sea and air forces respectfully offered to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song baskets of fragrant flowers containing the unsurpassed respect and adoration of the participants and the entire officers and men of the People's Army.

The meeting heard a report "On Bringing About Collective Innovations in Combat Preparations and in Strengthening Combat Strength, Energetically Launching the Campaign for Capturing the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions Ignited by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song," followed by discussions by many propaganda functionaries and primary-level agitation functionaries.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, concretely enunciating our party's internal and external policies, gave his programmatic teachings which would be a compass in energetically launching political work within the People's Army and further strengthening our People's Army as a revolutionary armed force one a match for a hundred.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song first taught about the guideline being invariably maintained by our party for the independent reunification of our fatherland and about the tasks arising for the realization.

The great leader pointed it out as the three major tasks of our party, as the line and guideline of the party, to further strengthen the socialist position, stepping up socialist construction in the northern half of the republic; to positively support the struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of south Korean society; to strengthen solidarity with world socialist countries and nonaligned nations so that they might positively support and help our revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song emphasized that in order to carry through this line and guideline, it was important above all to thoroughly carry out the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions, the three major revolutionary tasks for socialist construction in the northern half of the republic.

Stating that the central task of the ideological revolution is dyeing the whole society one color with the chuche ideology, arming all people with the ideology, he pointed out the achievements scored by our party in the ideological revolution.

Pointing out that he is proud that today all the people of our country, thoroughly armed with the chuche ideology and united airtight around the party, are moving as one, the great leader emphasized that this is a great achievement scored as a result that all of our people, People's Army, and working intellectuals, solidly united as one, have struggled in accordance with the demands of the party, and said that the propaganda and agitation functionaries, taking high pride in this achievement, must make it well known among the entire people and military personnel.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, stating that the center of the technical revolution is in thoroughly carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, emphasized that the three major tasks of the technical revolution aimed at drastically narrowing the distinctions between heavy labor and light labor, agricultural labor and industrial labor and at freeing the women from heavy household chores are an economic task and yet, at the same time, are a political task to liberate the working people from back-breaking labor.

The great leader taught that to render easier the backbreaking labor of the industrial branch such as coal and mineral mining, to implement the 8-hour-work-day system for rural labor the same as industrial labor so as to make it possible to work free from the constraints of the seasons and natural conditions, to free the women from kitchen and other household chores so that they, the same as the men, may widely advance into society and put their shoulders to the other wheel of the revolution, is a link in the struggle which the working class after coming to power must wage to eliminate the class distinctions and the distinctions of being high or low in relations with people, and is the final battle on the road to communism.

Stating that the cultural revolution is an important task to make all working people possess one or more technical skills and intellectualize all members of society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that only if all people possess high knowledge can society achieve progress and that carrying out the task of cultural revolution too is our final battle in the movement toward communism.

Commenting that our party, which is currently implementing universal 11-year compulsory education, is planning to establish many more factory colleges in the future so that all working people may receive higher education while working, the respected and beloved leader emphasized that this too is a unique and great task laid down by our party.

Remarking that the three red banners of the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--put out front by the party are the most great, unique, independent, revolutionary, communist banners, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that we must take well deserved pride in them and that the entire people, loyally upholding the three revolutions line of our party, must totally mobilize themselves in the struggle to organize the northern half of the republic into a communist construction base.

Next, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the south Korean revolution must be carried out.

Teaching that we must strive so that the south Korean people may crush the Pak Chong-hui military fascist dictatorship, democratize south Korean society, and struggle against the U.S. imperialists instigating the south Korean puppet gang, the respected and beloved leader commented on the fact that at present the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are being isolated not only from the south Korean people but also from their allies and that even under conditions that the enemy suppression is severe, the south Korean people are dynamically launching into the struggle for the democratization of south Korean society.

Continuing, the respected and beloved leader taught that our people must help the struggle of the south Korean people and must energetically launch the struggle to build up the resources for fatherland reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song next taught for strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

Remarking that our country is being supported by all countries of the world because we are holding fast to independent stand and attitude, the respected and beloved leader said that they are trying to learn from our party's sovereignty line--the guideline for self-dependence in politics, self-support in economics, and self-defense in national defense.

The great leader emphasized that this is a very good thing in strengthening international solidarity and represents one of the prideful victories of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that it must be made well known among the entire officers and men of the People's Army that the three revolutionary tasks laid down by our party are all going very well at present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught at the meeting that political work within the People's Army must be strengthened.

Teaching that political agitation work is a top priority task in party work or in any other work for that matter and that the precedence of political work is the basic guideline of the party, the great leader gave his teachings that without giving priority to political work in the socialist society where all people are the master, it is impossible to take one step forward.

Stating that as shown in the past period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War, and in the course of the postwar building of troops, all military personnel high in morale and courageous commendably fought where political work was properly conducted, the great leader emphasized that today the People's Army is faced with the task to further strengthen political agitation work.

Stating that the most important task arising in political work within the People's Army is dyeing all personnel of the People's Army from cadres down to the soldiers one color with the chuche ideology, the great leader graphically illuminated the way of thoroughly arming them with our party's chuche ideology and our party's policies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that only if all military personnel are thoroughly armed with our party's chuche ideology, is it possible to make them hold high mental preparedness to fight with total dedication for the sake of the party and the leader, for the sake of the fatherland and the people and that to that end, theoretical indoctrination in the chuche ideology must be strengthened.

Stressing that theoretical indoctrination in the chuche ideology must be commendably combined with revolutionary tradition indoctrination, the great leader taught that ideological indoctrination work must be strengthened among the military personnel so that they may learn from the examples set by the late revolutionary fighters and heroic soldiers who fought in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and in the Fatherland Liberation War risking their lives for the sake of the fatherland, for the sake of the leader and that it is important for the military personnel read the memoirs of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas and revolutionary novels not to amuse themselves but to hold them as the textbook of revolution and deeply master the revolutionary spirit contained in them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song next emphasized that under conditions that we are faced with the task to fight against the imperialists and the regime of landlords and capitalists and that our youths and juveniles neither have seen landlord and capitalists nor have experienced the heartrending oppression of bygone days, communist indoctrination, class indoctrination must be strengthened among the military personnel.

Stating that important in class indoctrination, communist indoctrination is not to forget the past, the great leader taught that by making well understood the aggressive, plundering atrocities of Japanese imperialism who had occupied our country for 36 years and of U.S. imperialism who is occupying south Korea today, together with the merciless exploitation of landlords and capitalists and by vividly conducting class indoctrination work in various forms and by various methods, it is imperative to make all military personnel never forget the past and clearly understand that their today's happy life has been made possible by the bloody struggle of our late revolutionary fighters.

Stating that also important in class indoctrination is making them never forget south Korea, the great leader taught that it is imperative to keep the military personnel well posted of the realities of south Korea which is occupied by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Remarking that still another important thing in class indoctrination, communist indoctrination is making them love the socialist fatherland, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song emphasized that it is imperative to strengthen socialist patriotism indoctrination and make the military personnel fervently love and defend to the death our socialist system, the fatherland of chuche where all people work, receive free medical treatment, and study to their hearts' content free from exploitation, free from oppression, free from taxes.

Stating that also important in class indoctrination, communist indoctrination is fostering the faith in the victory of communism, the great leader taught that all military personnel must be indoctrinated to devotedly fight for the ultimate victory of the socialist and communist cause with firm confidence in the communist future in which all people will be living well all together free from exploitation and oppression.

Teaching at the meeting for further strengthening the service life of the military personnel, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song laid down the following 10 points which the service personnel of the People's Army must observe.

First: Service personnel of the People's Army must always thoroughly observe the military rules.

Second: Service Personnel of the People's Army must familiarize themselves with their weapons and always take good care of them.

Third: Service personnel of the People's Army must thoroughly execute military orders, whatever the conditions.

Fourth: Service personnel of the People's Army must execute without deflection assignments from party and political organizations.

Fifth: Service personnel of the People's Army must strictly guard state secrets, military secrets, and party organizations secrets.

Sixth: Service personnel of the People's Army must thoroughly observe the socialist law and order of the state.

Seventh: Service personnel of the People's Army must participate in military and political training without exception and devotedly study.

Eighth: Service personnel of the People's Army must love the people and must never damage people's properties in the least.

Ninth: Service personnel of the People's Army must thoroughly protect state properties and military materiel and must positively strive to conserve them.

Tenth: Service personnel of the People's Army must love comrades in arms like real brothers and must thoroughly establish the virtue of the unity and solidarity of superiors and subordinates within the military units.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song emphasized that the service personnel of the People's Army, by holding the 10 points as their behavioral compass, thinking of them anywhere all the time, be it at meal time, while on march, while studying or while undergoing tactical training, must bring about a new turnaround in their service life and in their military and political training.

In conclusion, stressed that the role of the propagandists and agitators within the People's Army must be further enhanced, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the two principles all propagandists and agitators must observe are: First, they must familiarize themselves with the policies and military line of our party; second, they must become a model of service life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings at the KPA Agitators Meeting, by more energetically hastening our revolution under the red banners of the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--and by bringing about a new great turnaround in political work within the People's Army, became a programmatic compass for further strengthening the might of the People's Army, dyeing the entire army one color with the chuche ideology and more thoroughly preparing the military personnel politicoideologically and in terms of military techniques, and a militant banner energetically inspiring the entire people and military personnel to carry out the three tasks aimed at hastening the independent reunification of the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with propaganda functionaries and primary-level agitation functionaries, posed for a commemorative photograph.

All the participants of the meeting were brimming with a firm determination to loyally attend and follow to the end of this world the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is leading the Korean revolution along the one road of victory and glory, who founded our People's Army and has brought it up as an invincible revolutionary armed force and to bring about a new turnaround in political agitation work aimed at organizing all the tactical units into revolutionary armed forces one a match for a hundred united even more airtight around the respected and beloved leader and thoroughly prepared in terms of military techniques.

At the meeting a letter of pledge addressed to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted amid a thunderous clapping of hands of the participants.

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FISHING INDUSTRY

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1978 in Korean pp 289-294

[Text] Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a great success was scored in the fishing industry branch too the same as in other branches of the people's economy in the period of the Six-Year Plan.

The fishery soldiers, positively launching pelagic fishing and inshore fishing, occupied the 1.6 million ton fishing height 1 year 7 months ahead of schedule, laying solid foundations for developing the fishing industry onto a new higher stage.

For 1977 too the fishery soldiers increased fishery production despite unfavorable oceanic and unusual weather conditions and in December, scored the great success of catching 2.1 fold fish compared with the same period of the previous year.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram of congratulations on 31 December 1977 to the entire workers, technicians and office workers of the fishing branch and members of fishery cooperative associations.

This prideful achievement scored by the fishing branch is the result of the party's fishery policy thoroughly carried through under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"...the fishing industry branch must strive to realize the comprehensive mechanization of fishing, enlarging the size of ships, modernizing them, and making them all-purpose." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, p 454)

In accordance with the wise guideline laid down by the great leader, the shipbuilding industry branch and the fishing industry branch energetically launched the struggle to enlarge the size of fishing vessels and modernize them during the Six-Year Plan.

As a result, the fishing branch came to considerably increase the number of large-size modern fishing vessels such as the 3,750 ton class stern trawlers, 5,000 ton class refrigerator transport ships, and processing mother-ships of 10,000 tons or heavier.

Thus the fishing vessel horsepower increased 1.5 fold per vessel, the number of units of scientific and technical equipment aboard fishing vessels twofold, and the number of units of fishing gear such as net-setting machines and pumps also quickly increased.

Again, as all fishing vessels of 75-100 or higher horsepower were refitted for casting purse net, trawl, and gill net in loyal response to the guideline of the party for turning fishing vessels all-purpose, it became possible to catch whatever kind of fish might appear.

The fishing branch positively stepped up modern harbor construction to suit the new conditions that fishing vessels were being enlarged in size, modernized, and turned all-purpose.

During the Six-Year Plan the Sinp'o and Kim Ch'aek harbors were improved and expanded and the fishing bases in the Yanghwa and Hongwon areas were reorganized even better as pelagic fishing bases, and new fishing bases were built for the central fishing grounds in the West Sea.

In particular, in loyal response to the teachings of the respected and beloved leader given at the meeting of fishing branch activists of the West Sea area in March 1977, some dozen modern fishing bases were organized near the central fishing grounds and the rate of utilization of fishing vessels improved.

Meanwhile, the East Sea fishery workers, steadfastly launching the "300-day struggle to set out and catch shipful fish every time" in pelagic and inshore fishing, increased per-worker fish catch to a postliberation high.

Thus our fishery soldiers increased the overall production of fishery products 111.4 percent in 1977 compared with 1976, of which the fish catch increased 118.2 percent.

The marine cultivation work also rapidly developed.

The marine cultivation branch, widely adopting advanced cultivation methods, increased brown seaweed production more than fourfold and kelp production more than 3.4 fold in 1977 compared with 1976 even as the cultivation workers were liberated from the difficult and backbreaking labor of winter seeding.

The fishing branch and the commercial branch, loyally upholding the guideline of the party for improving and strengthening fish-processing and supply work, established an orderly system of refrigeration network all around from our country's production bases to the consumption centers.

During the Six-Year Plan were built a large-size refrigerating factory in a production center with a storage capacity of more than 120,000 tons, several refrigerating factories in consumption centers, and some 200 cold storages in city and county consumption centers, and freezer cars, refrigerated cars, and freezer trains were widely brought into service.

As a result of an orderly system of refrigeration network established throughout the country amid the careful overseeing of the respected and beloved leader, our people even in the mountainous hinterlands came to enjoy various kinds of fish regardless of the season the same as the people near the sea.

Communications

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to raise the cultural and technical standards of working people, it is imperative to improve and strengthen printed matter dissemination work and broadcast propaganda work, especially to further expand the television network so as to realize the complete television network coverage of the whole country in a few years." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, p 461)

The communications branch, strengthening the technical revolution and positively seeking out the internal potential of the broadcasting stations, continued to boost the broadcasting output and frequency.

The broadcasting stations, thoroughly carrying through the guideline of the party, increased their broadcasting output twofold in 1976 compared with 1970.

During 1971-1976 the broadcasting stations also increased their television broadcasting output fourfold the established television relay transmitter stations everywhere.

As a result that all regions of the country can receive television transmissions, the task laid down by the great leader before the Fifth Party Congress to completely cover the whole country with television network was brilliantly realized.

The communications branch also insured on a normal basis the flow of communications to suit the new realities wherein the people's economy was rapidly developing and state tasks were growing immense.

The respected and beloved leader, giving his teachings on 13 April 1973 for satisfactorily insuring industrial telephone, paid his keen attention to the communications branch.

The communications equipment soldiers everywhere, in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality of the teachings of the great leader and the embodiment, the policies of the party, produced in quantity on their own, communications equipment such as (12-channel rotary telephones) which used to be imported until then.

The communications branch functionaries, correctly utilizing new facilities and internal potential, further increased the many-sided telephone networks between Pyongyang and all provinces, between general bureaus and management bureaus, between general bureaus and enterprises, between provinces and counties, between counties and counties.

The total length of toll lines increased 4.7 fold in 1976 compared with 1970 and that of intracity lines 1.6 fold; and the material and technical foundations for communications were laid even better to suit the new realities wherein the state economic task grew immense.

Thus during the Six-Year Plan the guidance and command of state economic organs was insured even better and the people's needs for communications in daily life satisfactorily filled.

The postal communications branch not only normalized the morning delivery of printed matter in major cities but also established an orderly postal delivery system of quickly, accurately delivery system of quickly, accurately delivering on time printed matter and other postal matter to all households.

In light of the tense situation wherein the machinations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to provoke another war were daily growing blatant, the communications branch also substantively conducted the task of thoroughly preparing the functionaries politicoideologically and in terms of technical job performance so as to make it possible to insure communications and broadcasts, whatever the situation.

Thus during the Six-Year Plan our country's communications insured promptitude in command communications and industrial telephonic communications and made it possible for our broadcasts to still better reach all regions of the country and the world.

Labor Administration

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, starting from the doctrine of the chuche philosophy and the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, uniquely elucidated the essential nature and revolutionary principle of socialist labor administration work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It may be said that labor administration work in the socialist society is work with people and more important, the work of fostering the communist attitude toward labor among working people." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, p 493)

The labor administration branch, by raising the ideological consciousness level of the masses with priority to political work in accordance with the teachings of the respected and beloved leader, made the creative wisdom and talents of working people blossom in full bloom.

Because our working people struggled, devoting body and mind, with fiery loyalty to the respected and beloved leader and a high awareness as the master of revolution, they were able to fulfill the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and bring about one great upsurge in agricultural production as well.

The respected and beloved leader, based on the scientific theoretical basis of socialist labor administration work created by him, graphically enunciated the principle and way capable of most scientifically, rationally affecting labor organization to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist system.

The labor administration branch, thoroughly carrying through the guideline of the party for mobilizing in a unified way all labor forces of the urban and rural areas and effectively utilizing the country's labor resources according to a scientific, dynamic labor plan, provided all working people with secure jobs.

Under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader the labor administration branch, by deploying all working people according to their wishes and talents, made it possible for all of them to exercise their initiative and show a high production efficiency in their 480-minute labor.

In particular, the women who account for one-half of the population, are positively advancing into all areas of social life such as the political, economic and cultural areas; and they are being substantively insured of all conditions enabling them to work exactly the same as the men.

The labor administration branch, acting in accordance with the Tae'an Work System and the guideline for unified, detailed planning, took steps to assign youths and those in the prime of life to difficult and backbreaking branch, and technicians and specialists to relevant specialized jobs.

At the same time, working people equivalent in number to 10 percent of total workers and office workers, studying at factory colleges and factory professional schools while working, are growing up to be engineers and assistant engineers.

By commendably conducting planning work, by positively mobilizing the labor sources of the country, and by effectively utilizing them, the labor administration branch was able to insure in terms of labor the task of carrying

through the great lines and guidelines laid down by the party such as the line for pushing economic construction and national defense construction in parallel, the guideline for great socialist construction, the 5-point nature remaking guideline, and the guideline for an all-people help to the rural areas.

The labor administration branch, carrying through the socialist labor law which embodies the respected and beloved leader's great thought and theory and noble communist character, is bringing about a new turnaround in labor administration work.

State Budget

The state budget for 1977 was successfully executed in general, based on the rapidly developing people's economy, and our state finances positively served to strengthen the political, economic and military might of the country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to correctly execute the socialist state budget, it is important not only to increase the sources of revenue in many ways but also to correctly disburse and utilize the state funds." (Booklet "On Strengthening the Fiscal Functions and Role in Socialist Construction," p 24)

As a result that under the sagacious leadership of the great leader the entire working people dynamically launched the struggle to increase production and the sources of revenue, revenue under the state budget for 1977 increased to 13.789 billion won.

Thus the state budget revenue plan was overfulfilled to 100.2 percent or increased to 109.2 percent compared with 1976.

The state budget expenditures amounted to 13.3492 billion won or 97 percent of the plan or increased to 108.3 percent compared with 1976.

The state budget for 1977, even after insuring the enormous funds needed in thoroughly consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism, in strengthening the national defense might and in improving the standard of living for the people, produced a surplus revenue amounting to 439.8 million won.

The fact that our people, even as year after year they satisfactorily insure, relying on their own internal sources, the enormous funds needed in revolution and construction, are creating large financial reserves shows that our country's fiscal management is an incomparably solid self-supporting fiscal management based on sound foundations of the socialist self-supporting national economy provided by the great leader, and clearly demonstrates the validity and tremendous vitality of our party's fiscal policy.

For the year under review, the government of the republic increased funding disbursements for the people's economy to 108 percent compared with the 1976 in order to carry out the task of the year as a year of readjustment and preparation in accordance with the guideline laid down by the great leader.

In order to thoroughly carry through the respected and beloved leader's teachings and the decision of the thirteenth plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee for turning 1977 into a year of uplifting the transport front, the government of the republic appropriated to the transport branch 1.3 times as much capital construction fund as 1976, and saw to it that the whole country render help, grappling with the transport front.

Our transport soldiers who courageously launched into the "200-day battle for transportation revolution" in loyal response to the call of the great leader, by energetically launching the struggle to strengthen the material and technical foundations of the railway transport and carry through the guideline for concentrated transportation, relay transportation and container transportation, brought about a new turnaround in transportation work.

The government of the republic, appropriating large funds, also further expanded and strengthened the production foundations of key heavy industries such as the extractive industry, electric power industry, machine industry and chemical industry.

Our builders and the working class of the heavy industry branch further re-adjusted and expanded metal works, machine works, chemical plants, building materials factories, and positively stepped up new heavy industry factory construction projects and, by sharply increasing the production of heavy industry products, greatly served the socialist construction of the country.

For the year under review, in order to more solidly organize the light industry bases, the government of the republic appropriated for new construction and expansion of light industry factories enormous funds amounting to 1.3 times the appropriation for 1976.

Our working people, highly displaying mass heroism and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, equipped many corn rice factories, cornstarch factories and foodstuff factories with the latest technological provisions and greatly expanded them.

With the tasks for the year of readjustment and preparation brilliantly completed in industrial branches under the sagacious leadership of the great leader, our industry was strengthened and developed into a mighty socialist chuche industry where the internal branch structures are further augmented and all branches are well balanced and which firmly guarantees economic construction and national defense construction and improvement of the standard of living for the people.

The great leader who early on laid down the guideline for agriculture first, designated the agricultural front as one of the major attack fronts for the year under review too and gave his sagacious leadership for the occupation of the 8.5 million ton grain height, putting great national efforts into agricultural production.

In accordance with the guideline laid down by the great leader the government of the republic for the year under review appropriated to the rural economic branch funds 1.2 times the appropriation for 1976, seeing to it that the rural technical revolution and nature remaking work be extensively launched.

Even under conditions that the cold front caused very unfavorable weather to continue from early spring, our people thoroughly carried through the chuche farming method while extensively launching the rural technical revolution and nature remaking work and flew the victory flag atop the 8.5 million ton grain height.

For the year under review, in light of the tense situation created, the government of the republic appropriate 15.7 percent of the total expenditure of the state budget for national defense and carrying through the self-defensive military line, consolidated the national defense might even more invincibly.

A big success was also scored in carrying out the cultural revolution and improving the standard of living for the people.

For the year under review the government of the republic, increasing appropriations for sociocultural measures to 110 percent and for public health work to 107.4 percent compared with 1976, satisfactorily insured the funds needed in socialist cultural construction and medical service work.

With increased appropriations for rearing preschool children, many new nurseries and kindergartens equipped with admirable rearing facilities were built and our preschool children came to grow up more happily while enjoying more benefits from the state.

The great leader, summing up and analyzing the progress in the implementation of the local budgetary system at the seventh meeting of the Fifth SPA held in 1977, laid down a programmatic task for further developing the local budgetary system.

For the year under review, in loyal response to the great leader's teachings all localities, mobilizing to the hilt the enormous production potentialities of local industries and displaying all their creative initiative, energetically launched the struggle to increase local budgetary revenues.

As local industry production rapidly increased and revenues from public food supply work and service facilities sharply grew, the localities came to increase local budgetary revenues still more, even as they satisfactorily filled on their own the needs of their local people in daily life.

For the year under review, local budgetary revenues increased to 124.4 per cent compared with 1976, and all provinces, cities and counties, even after satisfactorily insuring on their own the funds needed in hastening their local economic and cultural construction and improving the standard of living for their local people, added to the central budget, funds amounting to 548.13 million won more than the plan.

This energetically shows that the local budgetary system uniquely provided by the great leader is the most superior method of running local housekeeping which is capable of making local responsibility and initiative highly displayed under the unified central guidance, the local economy and culture rapidly developed, the standard of living ceaselessly improve for the people, and overall socialist construction hastened.

The Growth of Local Budgetary Revenue

Year	1975/1976	1976/1977
Budgetary revenue (in %)	109.7	124.4
Surplus revenue (in million won)	360.35	548.13

The People's Living Standard

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the present period, the most important task facing us in the sphere of improving the standard of living for the people is quickly eliminating the distinctions between workers and peasants in living standards and between urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, p 476)

Based on the achievements scored in socialist economic construction and cultural construction under the sagacious leadership of the great leader, the people's material and cultural living standards were epochally improved during the Six-Year Plan.

First of all, the working people's cash income increased and by various benefits from the state, the distinctions between the workers and peasants in living standards were drastically narrowed.

By the magnanimous concern of the fatherly leader the government of the republic in the latter half of 1970 increased the living expense allowances by an average of 31.5 percent for all workers, technicians and office workers and subsequently took the important step to further increase by 10-24 percent the living expense allowances for those working people receiving low living expense allowances in various branches of the people's economy such as the mining branch, machine industry branch, building materials industry branch and transport branch.

Meanwhile, as a result that under strong strong state support the economic foundations of cooperative farms were further strengthened and agricultural production rapidly increased, the per-household cash income of members of cooperative farms exceeded already in 1974 the level projected for the final year of the Six-Year Plan. As a matter of fact, the peasants' living standard became higher than that of the rich farmer in bygone days.

By the magnanimous concern of the fatherly leader not only did our workers' living expense allowances and peasants' cash income increase but our people did receive many additional benefits as well through various measures taken by the party and the government.

In accordance with the lofty will and far-reaching plan of the great leader the party and the government in 1974 during the Six-Year Plan took the historic measure to eliminating once and for all the tax system in our country. With the tax system completely eliminated in our country, our people already liberated from exploitation and oppression came to be forever liberated even from tax burdens and our country became the first country free from tax in the world.

As production rapidly increased during the Six-Year Plan, the party and the government also lowered the prices of industrial products on several occasions. In particular, during 1974 the prices of some 21,800 kinds of industrial products such as woven stuff, knitted goods, footwear and daily necessities were lowered by an average of 30 percent, the largest cut amounting to 50 percent.

The additional benefits the working people of our country received during the Six-Year Plan through people-minded measures taken by the state increased 1.7 fold on average compared with the Seven-Year Plan period.

Today the benefits the working people of our country receive from the state are larger in amount than the share of distribution they receive for their labor.

As a result that state benefits to the working people increased along with their cash income, the per-household real income of workers and office workers increased 1.7 fold and of the peasants 1.8 fold during the Six-Year Plan.

This bespeaks that today our people's living standard is far above the level projected in the Six-Year Plan and that the distinctions between the living standards of workers, office workers and peasants are almost disappearing.

As a result that production rapidly grew and working people's income increased, the volume of retail commodity circulation for 1977 grew 1.2 fold compared with the previous year and the supply volume of people's consumer goods increased; thus the living conditions of our people became more affluent in all aspects.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader the living conditions of working people improved in general during the Six-Year Plan and the distinctions between urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions were greatly narrowed.

In Pyongyang city, capital of the revolution, a magnificent modern subway system was constructed and Pip'a, Sangwon and Nakwon streets were newly built, and local cities such as Sariwon, Huich'on, Namp'o, Ch'ongjin, Hamhung, Wonsan, and Anju-up and Tokch'on-up were beautifully reorganized as modern cities.

Thus happily living are urban working people in 414,000-unit urban multi-story housing and agricultural workers in 472,000-unit modern rural housing, all built during the Six-Year Plan.

Amid the overseeing of the fatherly leader was realized the introduction of bus service connecting all counties and ri and so was the introduction of rural piped water service.

Public Health

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is imperative to further develop public health work so as to protect people's lives even better and ceaselessly promote the health of working people. It is imperative to build more hospitals, increase the number of medical functionaries and produce and supply more medicines and medical instruments of various kinds so as to further improve treatment and preventive work for the working people." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, p 478)

Stressing that greater efforts must be put into public health work now that socialist industrialization has been realized and the economic might of the country has rapidly grown strong, the fatherly leader insured all the necessary conditions.

Under the sagacious leadership and magnanimous concern of the great leader were newly constructed many medical college hospitals such as the Sariwon Medical College Hospital and Pyongyang Medical College Hospital and specialized hospitals everywhere and many county hospitals complete with specialized wards and specialized departments.

County hospitals were also further strengthened materially and technically, rural ri dispensaries were converted to hospitals, and pediatric wards were organized in all ri.

Thus during the Six-Year Plan the number of hospitals quickly increased to 2.8 fold and the number of beds 1.5 fold, and the whole country was evenly distributed with hospitals. This shows that in our country has been solidly established a treatment and preventive work system capable of giving the people even better the benefits of the complete and universal free treatment system.

In particular, that the guideline uniquely laid down by the respected and beloved leader for converting rural ri dispensaries to hospitals was brilliantly realized is of great import in narrowing the distinctions between the urban and rural areas and in putting treatment and preventive work for the rural inhabitants on a most advanced level.

Under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader the number of public health and medical functionaries also quickly increased and the pharmaceutical and medical instrument industries rapidly developed as well.

During the Six-Year Plan our production of pharmaceutical products increased 2.3 fold and that of medical instruments more than 7.2 fold. At the same time, the production of tonics such as ginseng and the young antlers of the deer and processed herb medicines also increased.

With the rapid increase in the production of medicines and medical instruments of various kinds, it became possible to systematically strengthen treatment and preventive work for the inhabitants and the work of aiding in specialized medical treatment.

Thus the people-minded public health system established in our country was further strengthened and developed into a socialist public health system very solid and strong in vitality being underpinned by a developed public health and medical treatment network, solid medical cadre training bases, and self-supporting pharmaceutical and medical instrument industries.

The incomparable superiority of our country's socialist public health system was graphically manifested in the health index of the people.

For 1976, the deaths of our country's population were reduced to one-quarter of the preliberation rate, and the average life expectancy was twice as high as in Japanese imperialist days or 73, 70 male and 76 female.

Today ours has become one of the countries with the lowest mortality and longest life expectancy in the world.

This brilliant transformation wherein the happiness of longevity free from illness to which mankind has aspired for so long is bestowed on all of our people as a matter of reality is indeed one great demonstration of the invincible vitality of human protection, human-centered medicine, the chuche medical science founded by the great leader.

The Newly Established Central Propaganda Hall of Hygiene

In 1977 the Central Propaganda Hall of Hygiene was newly established.

The Central Propaganda Hall of Hygiene newly established by the warm concern of the fatherly leader for the promotion of health of our people consists of a public health policy department, hygienic knowledge department, pharmaceutical department, women's health management department and room for hygienic science dissemination by films.

On display here are some 1,400 items of drawing, photographs, sculpture, model, specimen, facsimile, medicine and medical instrument.

The public health policy department impressively shows the revolutionary public health tradition of our party established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the magnanimous concern of the fatherly leader for the promotion of health of our people.

Also shown here are the happy profile of our people singing of a long life free from illness under the party's preventive medicine guideline and benefits of the complete and universal free treatment system, and the prideful achievements scored in public health work.

In particular, that section of facsimiles showing the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader at public health facilities such as hospitals, dispensaries, people's pharmacies, sanitariums, hot springs and spas strikes deep chords among people.

The hygienic knowledge department teaches the viewers hygienic knowledge such as simple knowledge of anatomical physiology, causes of illness and preventive measures against them, and hygienic knowledge that people must observe in their daily life.

The pharmaceutical department shows the method of cultivation and collection of medicinal herbs, folk remedies, and everyday household knowledge. On display here are specimens of medicinal herbs and facsimiles showing their distribution in our country. Also displayed are the methods how to use folk remedies, spas and hot springs.

The women's health management department is also designed to give the women a big help in broadening their everyday hygienic knowledge and protecting and tempering their bodies.

The Central Propaganda Hall of Hygiene is serving greatly to raise the working people's level of hygienic knowledge and promote their health.

12153

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THE ECONOMIC WATER ZONE OF OUR COUNTRY

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1978 in Korean pp 653-657

[Text] The DPRK Central People's Committee adopted on 21 June 1977 a decree on establishing the DPRK economic water zone with a view to protecting, managing and positively tapping the sea resources of our country.

According to this decree, the DPRK economic water zone extends 200 miles from the basic computation line for territorial waters and where it is impossible to draw the 200-mile line, it will be drawn right along the middle of such water zone.

The decree also provides that the DPRK exercises sovereignty over animate and inanimate resources in such water zone (submerged, on the seabed, and underground).

And the decree further provides that without prior approval of the competent DPRK authorities foreigners, foreign vessels, and foreign aircraft are forbidden to engage within the DPRK economic water zone in acts tending to interfere with the economic activities of the republic such as fishing, installing facilities, surveying and tapping, and in any and all other acts tending to harm human life and resources such as polluting the waters or the atmosphere.

This decree went into effect 1 August 1977.

The Military Demarcation of Our Country

The KPA Supreme Command, in consideration of the demands of the situation created in our country, has set a military demarcation line with a view to reliably protecting the DPRK economic water zone and militarily thoroughly defending the national interests and the sovereignty of the country.

According to information released by the KPA Supreme Command, the DPRK military demarcation line on the East Sea extends 50 miles from the basic computation line for territorial waters and on the West Sea, coincides with the economic water zone line.

Within the military demarcation line (on the surface, submerged, and in the air) the activity of foreigners, foreign military vessels and foreign military aircraft is forbidden but civilian vessels and civilian aircraft (fishing vessels excepted) may navigate in or fly over waters within the military demarcation line provided they have obtained prior consent or approval.

The information released by the KPA Supreme Command points out that in the waters within the military demarcation line (on the surface, submerged, and in the air) civilian vessels and civilian aircraft may not engage in activities with military objectives or infringing economic interests.

A General View of Our Country's Atmospheric Phenomena for 1977

For 1977, our country too was greatly affected by the cold front, with the result that severe drought continued and very variable weather prevailed.

For the winter, the characteristic alternating pattern of three cold days and four warm days disappeared and severe cold long continued while for the summer the month of July registered an unusually high temperature.

For January 1977 the temperature was very low but from last February it suddenly began rising high.

The temperature for all months except for August was higher than the average year in practically all regions of our country with the exception of the coastal areas of the East Sea.

Thus for the year the mean temperature was 0.2-1 degrees Centigrade higher than the average year. To take a look at it by the region, it was 1 degree higher in the northern inland areas, 0.2-0.3 degrees higher in the southern coastal areas of the West Sea and the coastal areas of the East Sea, and 0.6 degrees higher in the northern coastal areas of the West Sea.

For 1977, precipitation was very small on account of the severe drought.

Precipitation for the year under review was 300-1,100 mm. In the coastal areas of the West Sea with the exception of the areas south of the Myorak Mountains and the areas in the lower reaches of the Yalu, the precipitation was 55-60 percent of the average year, and even in the areas south of the Myorak Mountains and the lower reaches of the Yalu where the precipitation was comparatively higher, it was no more than 80 percent of the average year and in the northern inland areas, 75 percent.

1977 Mean Temperature and Precipitation

Point	Temperature (in degrees Centigrade)		Precipitation (in mm)	
	Temperature	Difference from av yr	Precipitation	Comparison w/ av yr (%)
Pyongyang	10.1	0.5	601.0	61
Sinuiju	9.4	0.6	879.4	83
Sariwon	10.6	0.4	506.3	55
Haeju	11.0	0.4	918.7	82
Kanggye	7.2	1.0	766.4	80
Hyesan	3.8	0.9	459.1	74
Ch'ongjin	7.5	0.1	370.5	55
Hamhung	9.8	0.3	541.6	56
Wonsan	10.7	0.3	789.8	55

For 1977, weather conditions by the season follow:

For the winter, on account of the continuing severe cold, the temperature was very low and precipitation small.

For January, the mean temperature was minus 5 to minus 23 degrees or 2 to 4 degrees lower than the average year and 4 to 5 degrees lower than the previous year. For February, the mean temperature was minus 2 to minus 15 degrees or somewhat lower than the average year.

For January and February 1977 there was practically no snowfall in addition to severe cold, resulting in little precipitation.

For January and February the total precipitation in the coastal areas of the West Sea was 3-15 mm or barely 10-15 percent of the average year; 40-70 percent of the average year in the northern inland areas; 25-40 percent of the average year in the coastal areas of the East Sea.

For the spring season (March-May), it was characterized by high temperatures for March and April signaling an early advent of spring; and for March and May, drought was severe in most areas.

Temperature for the spring season ranged between 3 and 10 degrees and was higher than the average year. In particular, the temperature for the northern inland areas was 1.5 to 2 degrees higher than the average year, and in the coastal areas of the West Sea 0.6 to 0.8 degrees higher, and in the coastal areas of the East Sea, 0.2 to 0.6 degrees higher.

To take a look at the temperatures for the spring season by the month, March and April temperatures, except for areas near the sea in North Hamgyong Province, were higher than the average year in all regions in general, and in the northern inland areas in particular.

For March the temperature was 2.5 to 3.5 degrees higher than the average year, and for April 1 to 2 degrees higher. In the coastal areas of the West Sea, the temperature was 1 to 2 degrees higher for March, and 0.5 to 1 degrees higher for April.

For May the temperature was somewhat lower than the average year in the northern coastal areas of the West Sea and the coastal areas of the East Sea, and 0.5 to 1.5 degrees higher than the average year in all other areas.

Precipitation for the spring season was 60-200 mm. For the southern coastal areas of the West Sea it was somewhat more than the average year, and for the northern coastal areas of the West Sea and the coastal areas of the East Sea it was 90 to 95 percent and 70 to 90 percent of the average year respectively.

For the summer season (June-August), the cold front caused severe drought, eliminating one of the important meteorological characteristics of our country, the rainy season.

Precipitation for the summer season was 200-650 mm. The coastal areas of the West Sea north of the Myorak Mountains, except for the northern areas of North P'yongan Province, and the coastal areas of the East Sea were hit by severe drought. In these areas there was some small rainfall in early June, July and early August with practically no rainfall during the rest of the season. Thus the rainfall for the summer season was no more than 25-40 percent of the average year, the worst drought in 70 years for the coastal areas of the East Sea and in 30 years for the coastal areas of the West Sea.

Even for the areas in the lower reaches of the Yalu and the areas south of the Myorak Mountains which had a comparatively large rainfall, the precipitation was barely 70-90 percent of the average year, and for the northern inland areas, 60-75 percent.

1977 Precipitation for the Summer Season

Point	Precipitation		
	1977	Average year	Comparison with average year (%)
Pyongyang	259.0	603.7	43
Sinuiju	621.0	678.8	91
Sariwon	182.5	586.6	31
Haeju	513.8	693.1	74
Knaggye	452.1	573.3	79
Hyesan	249.3	391.3	64
Ch'ongjin	185.1	360.4	51
Hamhung	222.4	598.4	37
Wonsan	297.2	773.3	38

For the 1977 summer season, not only was the drought severe but the temperature was extremely variable.

The temperature for the summer season ranged between 17 and 23 degrees, not much different from the average year.

To take a look at the temperatures for the summer season by the month, the June temperature ranged between 12 and 20 degrees or 0.5 to 1.5 degrees higher than the average year except for the southern coastal areas of the East Sea.

For July, the temperature was far higher than the average year in all areas in general. The higher temperature was especially pronounced in the coastal areas of the East Sea or 2 to 2.5 degrees higher than the average year; in the northern inland areas 1.5 to 2 degrees higher; in the coastal areas of the West Sea 1 to 1.5 degrees higher. But as August arrived, continental high pressure intensified and its effects caused the temperature to drop 0.5 to 1.5 degrees below the average year in all areas of the country.

For the autumn season (September-November), the temperature was high in all areas.

Temperatures for the autumn season ranged between 4 and 14 degrees or 1 degree higher than the average year.

For the autumn season, especially for the month of October, the temperature was extremely high. For October, the temperature was 2.5 to 3 degrees higher than the average year in the northern inland areas, and 2 to 2.5 degrees higher in the coastal areas of the West Sea and the southern coastal areas of the East Sea.

Precipitation for the autumn season ranged between 100 and 300 mm. For the northern coastal areas of the West Sea and the coastal areas of North Hamgyong Province the rainfall barely reached 50-60 percent of the average year; for the northern inland areas 70-80 percent; for the southern coastal areas of the West Sea 80-90 percent.

For December, the temperature in all areas was 3 to 4 degrees higher than the average year.

Accumulated Temperatures

For 1977, the temperature was variable, spring arrived early, and the temperature for the autumn season was high. Thus the accumulated temperature was high.

The accumulated temperatures of daily mean temperature of 10 degrees or higher were 3,400-3,950 degrees for the coastal areas of the West Sea, 3,600-3,800 degrees for the coastal areas of the East Sea south of Hamhung, and 2,400-2,900 degrees for the coastal areas of North Hamgyong Province and Yanggang Province. The accumulated temperatures for the coastal areas of the East Sea south of Hamhung were 250-300 degrees higher than the average year; for the coastal areas of the West Sea 150-250 degrees higher; for the coastal areas of North Hamgyong Province and the northern inland areas 150-200 degrees higher.

The accumulated temperatures of daily mean temperature of 15 degrees or higher were 50-150 degrees lower than the average year in the coastal areas of the East Sea while 150-150 degrees higher in other areas.

Unfavorable Meteorological Phenomena

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In recent years the cold front has been causing sudden climatic changes and unusual climatic phenomena which even meteorological observation could not predict." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 352)

In the recent period, as the effects of the cold front intensified, unusual meteorological phenomena such as severe drought and heavy rainfall, extreme cold and sweltering weather frequently occurred on a worldwide scale.

For 1977 too, heavy damages were caused everywhere in the world by unusual meteorological phenomena such as severe drought and extreme cold.

Under the effect of the worldwide weather changes many of the unusual meteorological phenomena such as drought appeared in our country too.

The extraordinary meteorological phenomena that appeared in our country in 1977 follow:

1. Drought

In 1977, drought was severe from the beginning of the year close on the heels of the previous year through the autumn season.

For the winter season, severe cold continued as cold air continually blew down from the north, and in the absence of snowfall, drought continued until early April.

Precipitation during this period was 25-45 percent of the average year in the coastal areas of the West Sea and the coastal areas of the East Sea south of Hamhung, and 50-60 percent of the average year in other areas.

Drought continued from the end of the spring season through October in the autumn season but it was especially severe during the summer season.

Total precipitation from May through October was barely 35-50 percent of the average year in South P'yongan Province and North Hwanghae Province, in the areas of South Hwanghae Province north of the Myorak Mountains and the coastal areas of the East Sea, and it was no more than 70-85 percent of the average year even in the southern part of South Hwanghae Province and the northern part of North P'yongan Province and the northern inland areas where rainfall was comparatively heavy.

Precipitation from January up to early April 1977 (in mm)

Point	Precipitation		
	1977	Average year	Comparison with average year (%)
Pyongyang	14.5	69.0	21
Sinuiju	17.2	53.6	32
Sariwon	25.5	57.5	44
Haeju	27.0	82.3	33
Knaggye	31.1	59.7	52
Hyesan	21.4	34.3	63
Ch'ongjin	24.4	48.7	50
Hamhung	18.3	69.6	26
Wonsan	50.4	141.3	36

Precipitation from May to October 1977 (in mm)

Point	Precipitation		
	1977	Average year	Comparison with average year (%)
Pyongyang	403.1	822.8	49
Sinuiju	779.3	918.9	85
Sariwon	316.3	776.2	41
Haeju	710.1	934.9	76
Knaggye	641.4	800.6	80
Hyesan	367.3	536.7	68
Ch'ongjin	249.2	558.8	45
Hamhung	391.0	822.9	48
Wonsan	485.3	1144.2	42

2. Severe Cold and Sweltering Heat

For the 1977 winter season, the cold Arctic low pressure trough gained in intensity as they moved to Northeastern Canada and Northeastern Siberia. As a result, the northeastern regions of America suffered heavy damages on account of extreme cold and blizzard.

In the Asian region too, the cold northerly reached as far as areas south of the Yangtse, China. At the time, our country was also hit by severe cold. The extreme cold from 26 January to 7 February was an unusual meteorological phenomenon rarely seen in recent years. Thus the mean temperature for January was 2 to 4 degrees lower than the average year.

As opposed to the severe cold in the winter season, in July of the summer season an extremely high temperature prevailed, in addition to drought.

At the time, as the Pacific Ocean high pressure trough extended to areas north of the 35th parallel, extremely hot weather prevailed in the latter part of July, and on 29 and 30 July almost all areas registered 33 degrees or higher, and Hoeryong, North Hamgyong Province, 40.5 degrees.

Meanwhile, it was cold in the coastal areas of the East Sea.

As at the beginning of June the high pressure trough over the Sea of Okhotsk gained in intensity, the temperature dropped very low in our country's coastal areas of the East Sea, and especially in the middle of June it was as much as 3.5 degrees lower than the average year.

Mean Temperature for January 1977 (in degrees Centigrade)

Point	January		
	1977	Average year	Difference
Pyongyang	-10.2	-8.0	-2.2
Sinuiju	-10.5	-8.7	-1.8
Sariwon	- 9.3	-6.8	-2.5
Haeju	- 9.1	-4.8	-4.3
Kaesong	- 8.1	-5.5	-2.6
Kanggye	-16.9	-14.9	-2.0
Hyesan	-22.1	-18.7	-3.4
Ch'ongjin	- 9.2	- 6.8	-2.4
Hamhung	- 7.7	- 5.1	-2.6
Wonsan	- 5.6	- 3.7	-1.9

In July, as the Pacific Ocean high pressure trough moved northward, the temperature rapidly rose but in August, as the continental high pressure trough gained in intensity, the temperature dropped again and in the middle of August, it was as much as 2 degrees lower than the average year.

3. Heavy Rainfalls

For 1977, as there were little effects for the summer wind, heavy rainfalls were less frequent.

Between 6 and 7 July there was a heavy rainfall of 200-300 mm in the southern part of South Hwanghae Province and the Kaesong area; and 23-26 July and 3-4 August there was a heavy rainfall of 150-300 mm in the Ch'oson, Usi, and Wiwon areas of Chagang Province and the Yalu valley of North P'yongan Province.

In 1977 too, unusual meteorological phenomena caused by the cold front such as severe drought swept across the whole world.

In addition to the heavy damages suffered on account of the worst drought and sweltering heat in hundreds of years, Western European countries suffered heavy damages on account of untimely flooding in January of the winter season, and again suffered heavy crop damages on account of continuing cold weather in the summer season.

The extreme cold of January swept across the United States, Europe, and Asia; and in U.S. western states, Alaska, and Asia with severe drought continuing for months, crops died and reservoirs and rivers dried up.

Meanwhile, India and Bangladesh suffered heavy flood damages caused by heavy rainfalls. Thus severe food and water shortages occurred worldwide.

For 1977, the effects of the cold front also caused very unfavorable weather conditions in our country but under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, setting the precise direction of preventing beforehand the effects of the cold front and laying down the guideline for thoroughly preventing them, wisely led the struggle for the realization, the effects of the cold front were successfully overcome and bumper crops, a record high in the history of our country, were reaped. Thus the grain height in excess of 8.5 million tons was occupied.

Precipitation (in mm)

Month Point	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total for year
Pyongyang	4.0	0.2	9.1	87.2	35.8	51.0	123.8	84.2	80.0	28.3	64.9	32.5	601.0
Sinuiju	3.2	0.0	4.1	31.2	79.5	78.5	399.6	143.1	40.4	38.1	37.5	24.4	879.4
Sariwon	2.2	0.0	19.4	98.4	21.9	48.8	73.6	60.1	51.4	60.5	37.9	32.1	506.3
Haegu	4.1	0.3	12.8	123.6	66.3	37.3	344.0	132.5	107.4	22.6	34.2	33.6	918.7
Kanggye	3.6	5.2	4.2	65.4	71.2	162.6	133.1	156.4	70.5	47.6	26.3	20.3	766.4
Hyesan	2.3	7.6	1.3	44.9	60.5	65.1	45.8	138.4	54.7	2.8	25.5	10.2	459.1
Ch'ongjin	1.1	5.0	7.6	47.8	11.0	73.5	27.6	84.0	37.3	15.8	51.8	8.0	370.5
Hamhung	3.5	10.9	1.1	76.4	20.2	86.0	80.9	55.5	98.0	50.4	45.5	13.2	541.6
Wonsan	6.0	13.4	8.5	144.5	31.4	87.2	43.3	166.3	116.3	40.4	114.0	18.1	789.8

Mean Temperature (in degrees Centigrade)

Month Point	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual mean
Pyongyang	-10.2	-4.7	3.5	10.7	15.8	21.1	25.5	23.1	18.9	14.2	4.4	-1.3	10.1
Sinuiju	-10.5	-5.5	2.5	10.0	14.6	19.9	24.7	23.3	19.0	14.0	3.2	-1.9	9.4
Sariwon	-9.3	-4.1	3.7	11.0	16.5	21.2	25.6	23.3	19.3	14.7	5.2	-0.2	10.6
Haegu	-7.7	-3.7	3.9	10.6	16.1	20.9	24.5	23.6	20.0	15.3	6.7	1.6	11.0
Kanggye	-16.9	-9.6	1.4	9.2	15.4	19.9	24.7	21.4	16.0	11.1	-0.1	-5.8	7.2
Hyesan	-22.1	-14.2	-1.9	6.3	13.5	17.0	22.6	18.4	13.3	8.1	-3.7	-11.8	3.8
Ch'ongjin	-9.2	-6.2	-0.4	5.7	11.1	13.8	21.4	20.7	17.4	12.2	4.3	-0.5	7.5
Hamhung	-7.7	-4.0	2.8	9.8	15.3	17.4	23.9	21.6	18.5	14.2	5.4	0.7	9.8
Wonsan	-5.6	-1.8	3.1	10.0	15.6	17.5	24.7	21.9	19.0	15.4	6.1	2.5	10.7

CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR INTERNAL EVENTS (January-December 1977)

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1978 in Korean pp 666-676

[Text] January

The 2d: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us Dynamically March Forward Toward New Victory, Loyally Upholding the New Year's Militant Program Laid Down by the Great Leader."

The 9th: A Pyongyang city report meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 5th anniversary of the publication of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classical work "On the Current DPRK Politicoeconomic Policies and a Few International Questions."

The 14th: The chief delegate of our side of the Military Armistice Commission sends to the chief delegate of the UN side of the Military Armistice Commission telephonic notice of protest in connection with the spying activities being perpetrated against our side by the U.S. side with SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft.

--Pyongyang city Chollima riders and trade union members, holding a rally of loyalty on the Kim Il-song Plaza, resolve to produce and send to the rural areas some 1 million tons of compost, various kinds of agricultural machinery, equipment, supplies, and medium and small agricultural implements.

The 17th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Guidance Functionaries More Thoroughly Plan and Formulate Economic Organizational Work."

The 18th: A central report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for implementing the universal free treatment system.

The 22d: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let All Youths and Juveniles Thoroughly Prepare Themselves as Genuine Continuers of the Chuche Cause."

--On the opening for service of the electric railway between Ch'ongjin and Musan, the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee and the Administration Council send a letter of congratulations to the Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade and railway builders who have participated in the project.

The 25th: Our country's political parties and social organizations, holding a united conference at the Palace of the People's Culture, discuss "on removing the dangers of perpetual national division and war and hastening the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland" and adopt a letter addressed to south Korean political parties, social organizations, people of all strata and overseas compatriots.

--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, with a view to communicating the proceedings of the united conference of our country's political parties and social organizations and the momentous measures taken by the conference, holds a press conference at the Palace of the People's Culture.

February

The 1st: The SPA Standing Committee adopts a decision on holding the election of deputies to DPRK provincial, city, and county people's assemblies on 4 March.

The 3d: The NODONG SINMUN carries an article "Let Us Energetically Launch the Three Revolutions Teams Movement."

The 5th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us Further Heighten the Awareness and Sense of Responsibility for the Revolutionary Task as Benefits the Master."

The 7th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let All Functionaries Highly Display the Revolutionary Attitude of Unconditionally Carrying Through the Policies of the Party."

The 8th: The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross, and the Central Committee of the Korean Medical Association issue a statement condemning the diabolical criminal acts being perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui gang, poisoning many brethren with dread germs and extracting their intestines for export.

The 10th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us Conduct Ideological Indoctrination Work Substantively and in Depth to Suit the Demands of the Developing Realities."

The 13th: A report meeting is held in Pyongsong city in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the College of Science.

The 16th: The NODONG SINMUN reports that with the large-size long distance conveyor belt system of the Unnyul Mine displaying its might, the causeway from Kumsanp'o has reached Nunggum Island.

The 21st: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us Work in Accordance with the Great Ch'ongsan-ri Work Method."

The 28th: A central report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the historic speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 28 February 1947 at the united conference of provincial financial department directors, county financial division chiefs and customs chiefs.

--A Pyongyang city report meeting is held at the Moranbong Theater in commemoration of the 58th anniversary of the 1 March Popular Uprising.

March

The 2d: A report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Feature Film Studio.

The 4th: Voters, participating 100 percent in the election of deputies to provincial, city and county people's assemblies, voted 100 percent for the candidates.

The 8th: A plenary meeting of the SWYL Central Committee, held in Pyongyang city (scheduled to last until the 10th), discusses the question of thoroughly carrying through the great leader's speech "On Several Tasks Facing SWYL Organizations" before the functionaries of the SWYL Central Committee on 25 February 1977.

--Meetings of tractor driver activists are being held in all provinces between the 8th and the 14th.

The 10th: A North Hamgyong Province report meeting in commemoration of the 44th anniversary of the great leader's advance into the Onsong area and of the historic Wangjaesan conference is held at the revolutionary historic site of Wangjaesan.

--A plenary meeting of the Women's Union Central Committee is held in Pyongyang, scheduled to last until the 11th, to discuss the tasks of the organizations and members of the Women's Union to thoroughly rear all preschool children as reserves for the revolution, improving and strengthening nursery and kindergarten work in loyal response to the programmatic teachings of the

great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to serve in quickly improving the standard of living for the people, widely launching the good movement societywide.

The 11th: The eleventh plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers Union is held in Pyongyang, scheduled to last until the 12th, to discuss the question of thoroughly carrying through the great leader's teachings for commendably raising chickens, ducks, and pigs.

The 20th: A report meeting is held in the field in commemoration of the 61st anniversary of the Myongsin School personally established by Mr Kim Hyong-chik,

The 21st: A scientific symposium is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of Choson Kungminhoe [Korean National Association] organized and led by the indomitable revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik.

The 22d: A central report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of Choson Kungminhoe organized and led by Mr Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

The first meeting of all provincial people's assemblies is held, scheduled to last until the 29th, followed by the first meeting of all city and county people's assemblies.

The 28th: The Central Committee of the Federation of Trade Unions holds its twelfth plenary meeting in Sariwon.

April

The 4th: With a view to deeply studying the great leader's revolutionary thought, the functionaries of social sciences hold a symposium by the discipline until the 12th.

--The NODONG SINMUN carries an article "The High National Pride and Revolutionary Self-Esteem of Our People Living Loyal Attending the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the Great Leader."

--Pyongyang city trade union members and Chollima riders, holding a rally of loyalty on Nungna Isle, plant trees with all their hearts.

--A Ch'ongjin city meeting is held in the field, welcoming the 178th repatriation group of Korean citizens from Japan.

The 5th: Participating in the 34th World Table Tennis Championships held in Britain 26 March to 5 April, champion Pak Yong-sun of our country's

table tennis team won the female singles championship and champion Pak Yong-ok, teaming up with a Chinese champion, won the female doubles championship (and they will return home on the 12th).

The 6th: Holding a rally of loyalty atop Mansubong in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the day when the respected and beloved leader personally climbed Munsobong and planted a tree, working people, youths, juveniles and students from various places plant various kinds of trees.

The 8th: The NODONG SINMUN reports on the prideful victory of working people at various places who in some five months have completed the installation of irrigation facilities for 100,000 chongbo of dry fields.

--An athletic meet of youths, juveniles and students is held in Pyongyang in celebration of the National Athletic Festival.

The 11th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an article "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who, establishing our rich, strong, prosperous socialist fatherland, is leading revolution and construction along the one road of victory."

The 13th: A meeting is held on the plaza in front of the 8 February Hall of Culture for delivery of the gifts of loyalty from the Korean youths in Japan in support of the struggle of the people in the fatherland to carry through the 5-point nature remaking guideline laid down by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

--The 13th National Exhibition of the Fine Arts opens in Pyongyang.

The 15th: On the occasion of the 65th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, and the DPRK Administration Council tender a letter of congratulations to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

--The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "The Road Ahead for Our People Moving Forward Following the Leadership of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Shall Forever Shine With Victory and Glory."

The 16th: The Korean Pioneers hold an impressive national meeting of its affiliates at the Red Banner Man'gyongdae Revolutionary Institute.

--Pyongyang city youths, juveniles and students hold a singing meeting of loyalty at the amphitheater of the Youth Park.

--Pyongyang city youths, juveniles and students hold an impressive mass gymnastic "The Song of Korea" at the Moranbong Stadium.

--Pyongyang city working people hold an impressive soiree on the Kim Il-song Plaza.

--Pyongyang city working people hold a soiree; youths, juveniles and students enjoy an excursion aboard flower-bedecked boats.

The 18th: A Pyongyang city report meeting is held at the Moranbong Theater in commemoration of the 17th anniversary of the south Korean people's April Uprising.

The 19th: A meeting of artists and Pyongyang citizens is held at the Palace of the People's Culture, welcoming the visiting GAKRJ Kungangsan Opera Troupe.

The 20th: A lecture and report meeting is held at the Women's Hall in commemoration of the 85th birthday of the Great Mother of Korea, Madame Kang Pan-sok.

The 21st: Social science functionaries hold a symposium at the Chollima Hall of Culture on our country's socialist constitution proclaimed by the great leader.

The 24th: A central report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

--The NODONG SINMUN carries an article "The respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Legendary Hero Who, Charting the Chuche Revolutionary Cause, Has Established the Immortal Revolution Tradition."

The 25th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us Keep Forever Shining the Immortal Achievements and Tradition Scored by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Amid the Anti-Japanese Flames."

--The Unp'a Lake first stage project is completed and water is introduced for the first time.

--The 22d executive meeting of the North and South Red Cross is held at Panmunjom.

The 29th: The DPRK SPA proclaims a decree on the adoption of the DPRK Land Law.

May

The 1st: The NODONG SINMUN reports on the completion of another series of facilities for the irrigation of 100,000 chongbo of dry field by digging some 42,000 wells and pools and equipping them with piped outlets in 20 days or so.

The 2d: A central report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the first issue of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army organ SOGWANG.

The 7th: Transportation soldiers under the Ministry of Railways in all localities hold rallies in unison, loyally upholding the revolutionary measures for launching a "200-day battle for transportation revolution."

The 9th: The 383d meeting of the Military Armistice Commission is held at Panmunjom.

The 12th: Party members and working people of the Factory Where Comrade An Yun-cho Is Working, producing complete sets of electrical parts for 200 units of tractors and trucks as a societywide movement in addition to their plan, dedicate them to the great leader.

The 22d: A Yanggang Province report meeting in commemoration of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the Musan area battle is held at Samjiyon, the revolutionary battle site.

The 25th: Overcoming the effects of the cold front, the planting of corn is basically completed countrywide.

The 29th: The Pyongyang Patriotic Noodle Factory, a token of loyalty of our compatriots and businessmen in Japan to the great leader, begins operation.

The 31st: Overcoming the worst drought in 70 years, rice transplanting is victoriously completed countrywide.

--National performance of songs and dances by kindergarten children is held in commemoration of the first anniversary of the implementation of the "DPRK Law for Rearing Preschool Children" and of the 27th anniversary of the 1 June International Day of the Child.

June

The 1st: An athletic meet of Pyongyang city kindergarten children is held in commemoration of the first anniversary of the implementation of the "DPRK Law for Rearing Preschool Children" provided by the great leader Marshal Kim-Il-song and of the 27th anniversary of the 1 June International Day of the Child.

The 2d: A scientific symposium is held in Hyesan city in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Poch'onbo battle.

--A report meeting in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Museum of Poch'onbo Revolution is held in the field.

--A Pyongyang city youth and students report meeting in commemoration of the 13th anniversary of the 3 June uprising of the south Korean youth and students is held at the theater of the Pyongyang Palace of Students and Juveniles.

The 3d: The NODONG SINMUN carries an article "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the Legendary Hero Who Led the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary War to Brilliant Victory."

The 4th: On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Poch'onbo battle, baskets of flowers in the name of the people of Yanggang Province and of the provincial organs, enterprises, cooperative farms and schools are placed before the bronze statues of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song respectfully erected at the revolutionary battle sites and historic revolutionary sites in the province.

--A field report meeting in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Poch'onbo battle is held at the site.

--The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "The Torch That Blazed on the Glorious Road of the Sacred Anti-Japanese Revolutionary War Shall Remain Forever Ablaze Together with the History of the Fatherland."

The 6th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let All Members of the Pioneers Thoroughly Prepare Themselves as Socialist, Communist Builders Complete with Chidokch'e [abundant knowledge in the unitary ideology of the party, noble communist character and healthy physical strength for labor and national defense]."

The 7th: On the 30th anniversary of the first rice transplanting personally made by the respected and beloved leader in the Mirim field on 7 June 1947, a Pyongyang city commemorative meeting is held in the field.

The 8th: Amid the benevolent love of the great leader, the school train makes its first run over the Myongmun Pass.

The 9th: A Pyongyang city meeting is held at the Moranbong Theater in commemoration of the 51st anniversary of the 10 June anti-Japanese manse demonstration struggle.

The 12th: The workers of Twice Chollima Tae'an Electrical Equipment Factory, using the nonferrous metals collected by the pupils of Chollima Kangan People's School, Pyongyang city, produce 100 units of transformers for agricultural use.

The 21st: The DPRK Central People's Committee adopts a decree on establishing our country's economic water zone with a view to protecting, managing and positively tapping our country's resources of the sea.

--A report meeting in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe is held at the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theater.

The 22d: On the eve of the Anti-Japanese United Struggle Month, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a memorandum exposing the historical criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys for provoking the Korean War on 25 June 1950.

The 24th: On the eve of "25 June Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle Day" mass meetings and demonstrations are held in the cities of Pyongyang, Hamhung and Haeju.

--On the eve of "25 June Anti-U.S. imperialist Struggle Day" a national revenge meeting of students and juveniles is held in Sinch'on.

--On the eve of the anti-U.S. united struggle month aimed at making the U.S. armed forces withdrawn from south Korea, social organizations issue an appeal addressed to peace-loving peoples of the world.

The 25th: A Pyongyang city mass meeting, held on the "25 June Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle Day," adopts an appeal addressed to the south Korean people; mass meetings and demonstrations are also held in the cities of Sinuiju, Kaesong, Sariwon and Kanggye.

--On the "25 June Anti-U.S. Imperialist Day," Agricultural Workers Union committee of work teams of cooperative farms everywhere hold in unison rallies of revenge in the fields.

The 27th: A report meeting is held at the Moranbong Theater in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the great leader's teachings for strengthening communications work and of the 5th anniversary of Communications Day.

The 29th: The women's volleyball team of our country wins the first place in the international women's volleyball competition held in Poland.

July

The 3d: A Pyongyang city report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 5th anniversary of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement based on the 3-point principle for fatherland reunification enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The 8th: The NODONG SINMUN reports that the builders of the power base at Pukch'ang, completing the pipeline project for the permanent disposal yard of ashes, have begun transmitting the ashes.

The 10th: The agricultural workers of Kangdong County hold a rally and resolving to make a model of themselves for the whole country in the struggle to make every household, farm and county raise chickens in large numbers, address an appeal for socialist emulation to the agricultural workers of all cities and counties.

The 15th: The 23d executive meeting of the North and South Red Cross is held at Panmunjom.

The 16th: The 385th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission and the 448th meeting of chief clerks are held; our side hands over the surviving members and remains of the crew of a U.S. military helicopter shot down while intruding into the air space of our side.

--The second pilot of a U.S. CH-47 military helicopter, who was captured while intruding into an area of our side, holds a press conference.

The 21st: The model airplane team of our country returns home after winning first places in the individual and team competitions in rubber band powered motors and in team competition in model gliders at the 32d World Model Airplane Championships held in Denmark.

The 26th: On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the great victory of the Fatherland Liberation War a speech meeting of the youth and students of Pyongyang city is held at the amphitheater of the Moranbong Youth Park.

--On the occasion of the "Solidarity with the Cuban People Month" social organizations of our country issue a joint statement.

The 30th: A central scientific discussion meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture to study the land law personally provided by the great leader.

The 31st: A central meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in memory of Mother Kang Pan-sok, fervent communist and outstanding political activist, on the 45th anniversary of her death.

August

The 1st: The KPA Supreme Command releases information on the military demarcation line set up with a view to reliably protecting the economic water zone of our country and militarily thoroughly defend national interests and the sovereignty of the country.

The 7th: A North P'yongan Province report meeting is held at Ch'angsong in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the historic Ch'angsong united conference of local party and economic functionaries.

The 13th: A meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission is held.

The 19th: A report meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Central Broadcasting Arts Troupe.

The 24th: A scientific symposium is held at the theater of the Pyongyang Palace of Students and Juveniles in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Communist Youth League organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The 25th: A monument in commemoration of the founding of Choson Kungminhoe is erected at the old Haktanggol, Pyongyang, where Mr Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country, organized Choson Kungminhoe.

The 25th: A monument in commemoration of the founding of Choson Kungminhoe is erected at the old Haktanggol, Pyongyang, where Mr Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country, organized Choson Kungminhoe.

The 26th: A central report meeting is held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Communist Youth League organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The 28th: On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Communist Youth League organized and led by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the youth and students of Pyongyang city hold at the amphitheater of the Moranbong Youth Park a singing meeting of loyalty dedicated to the respected and beloved leader.

The 31st: The Shipyard Where Comrade Kim Tong-sik Is Working launches the 20,000 ton cargo vessel CH'ONGCH'ON'GANG.

September

The 4th: A central lecture meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the publication of "On Improving and Strengthening City Management Work," an immortal classical work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--The fishery soldiers of Soho Fishery Station initiate the "300-day struggle to set out and catch shipful fish every time."

The 6th: A film showing week begins in commemoration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, scheduled to last until the 13th.

The 8th: An impressive central report meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of our glorious fatherland, the DPRK.

The 9th: A banquet is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

--Pyongyang city working people hold a soiree, and youths, juveniles and students an excursion aboard flower-bedecked boats on the Taedong River in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The 10th: In support of the "Theses on Socialist Education" published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song an impressive Pyongyang city mass meeting is held, followed by provincial meetings the next day.

The 11th: The SPA Standing Committee adopts a decision on holding the election of deputies to the DPRK SPA.

The 12th: The Central Election Committee for the election of deputies to the DPRK SPA holds its first meeting.

--Pyongyang city men of letters and arts hold a rally of condemnation at the Pyongyang Arts Theater denouncing the fascist suppression atrocity of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang against the south Korean patriotic men of letters.

The 13th: The first stage project for Komdok Mine large-size long distance belt conveyor line is completed.

--The NODONG SINMUN carries an article "Self-Dependence, Self-Support and Self-Defense Are the Basic Demands of Independent Sovereign State Construction."

The 14th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "We Warmly Congratulate the International Symposium on the Chuche Ideology."

The 24th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an article "To Live and Work Holding the Great Chuche Ideology as a Faith Is the Firm Revolutionary Will of Our People."

The 26th: A women's meeting is held at the Women's Hall with a view to carrying through the "Theses on Socialist Education."

The 29th: At a meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission held at Panmunjom, a strong protest is lodged, holding the enemies accountable for their acts of provocation and violation being perpetrated in the joint security area.

October

The 1st: A central symposium is held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with a view to studying the immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, "Theses on Socialist Education."

The 3d: The NODONG SINMUN carries an article "The Lofty Communist Virtue Being Highly Displayed Among Our Working People."

The 9th: Pyongyang city trade union members and Chollima riders hold a rally of loyalty pledge in front of the monument of poem at the Man'gyongdae Crossroads.

--The repatriation ship MAN'GYONGBONG carrying the 179th repatriation group of Korean citizens from Japan to the socialist fatherland arrives at Ch'ong-jin.

The 10th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us More Energetically Hasten the Socialist and Communist Cause, Following the Glorious Party Banner."

--The P'yongwon Reservoir project is completed.

The 11th: A report meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Man'gyongdae Revolutionary Institute is held at the institute.

The 12th: Two civilians attached to the south Korean puppet army come over to the northern half of the republic by air in their righteous move.

The 13th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let All Party, All People, All Army Thoroughly Arm Themselves with the Educational Theses."

--A symposium of the science education branch is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture with a view to studying the immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "Theses on Socialist Education."

--The civilians formerly attached to the south Korean puppet army who have come over to the northern half of the republic in their righteous move, meet the press.

The 14th: The 24th executive meeting of the North and South Red Cross is held at Panmunjom.

The 15th: The party members and working people of factories and enterprises in Pyongyang city launch the first fishing vessels under the nationwide plan made by the three revolutions teams.

The 16th: Loyally nominating the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song as a deputy candidate to the DPRK SPA, No 120 Anju electorate holds a voters meeting on the plaza in front of the Anju Theater and adopts a letter addressed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The 17th: Employees of Yongyon Mine and members of Ch'ongsong Cooperative Farm hold meetings supporting and welcoming the loyal nomination of the respected and beloved leader as deputy candidate to the SPA.

The 18th: The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland holds its 64th meeting in Pyongyang and adopts an appeal of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland addressed to the entire Korean people.

The 20th: A battalion commander and battalion wireless operator of the south Korean puppet army, who have come over to the northern half of the republic in their righteous move, meet the press at the Palace of the People's Culture.

The 23d: The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces issues an order for granting prize money to the civilians formerly attached to the south Korean puppet army who have come over to the northern half of the republic in their righteous move.

The 25th: All electorates throughout the country complete the task of nominating SPA deputy candidates.

The 26th: The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement of condemnation accusing before the whole world the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang of the unpardonable crimes of all time perpetrated under the "yusin constitution."

--The 449th meeting of chief clerks of the Military Armistice Commission is held at Panmunjo, protesting and denouncing the criminal acts of the enemies going berserk in acts of military provocation and machinations to provoke another war.

The 27th: The Central Election Committee releases information in connection with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song registered as an SPA deputy candidate with the election committee of No 120 Anju electorate.

--Party committees of all provinces (directly administered cities) hold expanded plenary meetings with a view to thoroughly carrying through the "Theses on Socialist Education."

-A Pyongyang city mass meeting is held at the Moranbong Theater welcoming the civilians formerly attached to the south Korean puppet army who have come over to the northern half of the republic in their righteous move.

--The Pyongyang Arts Troupe returns to the fatherland after visiting African countries such as Mozambique, Tanzania, Madagascar, Libya and Tunisia.

The 30th: The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces issues an order for granting prize money and military titles to the former battalion commander and battalion wireless operator of the south Korean puppet army who have come over to the northern half of the republic in their righteous move.

The 31st: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us Further Strengthen Support and Aid for Education Work, Following the Road Illuminated by the Great Educational Theses."

November

The 2d: A report meeting of Pyongyang city youths and students is held at the Moranbong Theater in commemoration of the 48th anniversary of the Kwangju student incident.

The 3d: With a view to studying the immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "Theses on Socialist Education," symposiums are held by the discipline or by the organ in all provinces, cities and counties.

--The Unp'a Lake project as a reservoir for irrigation is completed.

The 7th: A central women's mass meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture, welcoming the delegation of Korean women in Japan visiting the fatherland to express thanks to the great leader on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan.

The 8th: A scientific symposium is held in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the publication of the immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "On Further Developing the Great Tae'an Work System."

The 9th: A report meeting in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the publication of the immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "On the Task of the Korean Communists" is held at the Palace of the People's Culture, followed by a commemorative symposium the next day.

The 11th: As an expression of absolute trust in and warm loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the entire voters of No 120 Anju electorate participate 100 percent in the election, voting 100 percent for the candidate.

--The entire voters participate 100 percent in the election of deputies to the DPRK SPA, voting 100 percent for the candidates.

The 14th: The SWYL Central Committee holds its sixteenth plenary meeting in Pyongyang, scheduled to last until the 15th, and discuss the tasks of SWYL organizations for thoroughly carrying through the "Theses on Socialist Education."

The 15th: A meeting of activists of the salt-making industry branch is held, scheduled to last until the 16th.

The 20th: After scoring proudfest achievements in the "200-day battle for transportation revolution" begun 1 May in loyal response to the great leader's teachings, transportation soldiers of all localities tender reports of loyalty to the respected and beloved leader.

The 21st: Builders, power soldiers and members of the three revolutions team of the Ch'ongch'on'gang Power Plant, after completing the assembly of still another unit of generator, begin producing electricity.

--A united meeting of the East Sea fishery branch employees is held at Sinp'o with a view to bringing about fresh innovations in the struggle to catch and process fish during the winter season.

The 22d: The NODONG SINMUN carried an article "The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader Who Is Leading Our People to Victory and Glory, Illuminating the Road Ahead for the Revolution."

The 25th: The Tanch'on-Komdok railway electrification project is completed and the electrified railway begins operations.

December

The 1st: A report meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the KPA military concert band is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture.

The 3d: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us Thoroughly Establish the Attitude of Carrying Out Revolutionary Tasks Responsibly As Befits the Master As Did Members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas."

--A national exhibition of technological and industrial arts is held at the Korean Museum of the Fine Arts.

The 5th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Loyally Upholding the Great Educational Theses, Let All Party, All People, All Army Thoroughly Establish a Revolutionary Study Attitude."

The 9th: The 25th executive meeting of the North and South Red Cross is held at Panmunjom.

The 15th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "The First Meeting of the Sixth SPA Which Will Be a Milestone in an Epochal Turnaround of Our Developing Revolution."

The 16th: "The Revolutionary Cause of Our People Moving Forward Forever Loyally Attending the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is Invincible" is the editorial carried by the NODONG SINMUN.

The 17th: The first meeting of the Sixth SPA adopts the DPRK SPA law "On the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) for the Development of the DPRK People's Economy."

The 18th: A Pyongyang city mass meeting is held at the 8th February Hall of Culture in celebration of the national honor of loyally attending the great leader as President of the Republic and the success of the first meeting of the Sixth SPA.

--A meeting of Pyongyang city affiliate organizations of the Korean Pioneers is held at the Moranbong Stadium in celebration of the great national honor of loyally attending the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song as President of the DPRK.

The 20th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let One and All March Toward the Towering Peak of the Second Seven-Year Plan."

The 22d: A symposium is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 5th anniversary of the publication of the immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "The DPRK Socialist Constitution."

The 26th: A central lecture meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture on the occasion of the "DPRK Socialist Constitution Day" provided by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song.

The 27th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us Thoroughly Embody the Socialist Constitution in All Spheres of State and Social Life."

The 31st: The NODONG SINMUN carries an article "Revolutionary Ethics."

Chronology of Major South Korean Events (January-December 1977)

January

The 1st: The RPR Central Committee tenders New Year's greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song, genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation, the legendary hero.

The 9th: Workers of 11 stevedoring firms in Inch'on city mount a sit-down struggle (until the 11th) denouncing the managements for exploitation and demanding promised wages.

--One youth, who was dragged out into military training in P'ohang, North Kyongsang Provinces, breaks into the armory while standing guard and taking rifles and hand grenades with him, disappears.

The 13th: Some 100 inhabitants of Tonam-tong, Songbuk-ku, Seoul city, collectively rush to the puppet authorities concerned and demand the restoration of piped water service.

--Under the sponsorship of the South Cholla Province Youth Union of the south Korean Presbyterian Church some 250 religious devotees hold a meeting of denunciation against the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang in Kwangju and demand the abolition of fascist evil laws and the release of imprisoned people.

The 14th: The head of the Democratic Reunification Party holds a press conference and issues a statement against the flunkeyish, traitorous anti-people policies of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

The 16th: Some 500 workers of the T'aep'yong Yonhap Fiber Company, Koyang, Kyonggi Province, holding placards such as "pay back pay at once" and "Board of Labor and Foreign Currency Bank, the concerned organs, fulfill your responsibilities," rush to the company building and struggle, shouting slogans.

--The south Korean puppet gang decide to raise the "registration fee" 20 percent for private universities and colleges.

The 18th: Some 10,000 anti-"government" leaflets are broadcast in Seoul City, announcing the formation of the "National Committee for ROK Democratic Struggle," a struggle organization of the south Korean people of all strata and containing the organization's "struggle declaration," program, resolution and struggle slogans.

The 27th: The south Korean "Fiber Workers Union" demands that the puppet government raise the fiber workers wages by an average of 68.9 percent.

The 28th: The south Korean "Chemical Workers Union" and "Fiber Workers Union," holding a meeting of regional representatives at Youido, [Seoul], to demand wage increases, advocate that measures be taken to increase wages to the extent of insuring the minimum cost of living for workers.

February

The 3d: South Korean transportation workers everywhere demand that all shipping companies raise their wages 44 percent.

The 4th: The puppet ministry of education announces a decision to increase 25 percent the tuition fees of private primary schools and professional schools for the new school term.

The 15th: The south Korean puppet gang, declaring "emergency alert" (until the 19th) for the whole area of south Korea, go berserk in suppressing the people.

The 21st: The RPR Central Committee issues a "White Paper on ROK food problems" in connection with the worsening food crisis brought on by the total bankruptcy of south Korean agriculture on account of the anti-people policies of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

--The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang suddenly arrest the editor in chief of the organ of the "Democratic Reunification Party" and concurrently director of the propaganda bureau of the party on charges of having engaged in press and publication activities unpalatable to them.

The 22d: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang arrest and imprison 10 people of all strata such as former journalists and religious personalities on the trumped-up charges of "taking a ride on the coattails of covert agitation."

The 24th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement urging all patriotic forces of the North and South to unite and open the door to reunification, the long-cherished national aspiration.

The 27th: The youth of Ch'ungju city, North Ch'ungch'ong Province, such as workers, office workers and students, holding a meeting, form "15 April Tongjihoe," a struggle organization, with an infinite sense of respect and adoration for the sun of the nation, the salvation star for fatherland reunification, the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

March

The 1st: Some 1,600 people of all strata including those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration case," holding a mass anti-"government" meeting at a church in Myong-tong, Seoul city, demand the release of the unreasonably arrested people and appeal for continuing struggle in the future for justice and freedom.

--The "Taehan [ROK] Presbyterian Church" and the "National Union of Youth Associations," holding a meeting in Pusan, adopt a joint declaration for democracy, human rights and social justice.

The 3d: The New Democratic Party issues a statement denouncing the machinations of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to bring in Japan's environment-polluting industries and demanding that steps be taken quickly to throw out Japan's environment-polluting industries.

The 4th: A south Korean human rights protection organization lodges protest with the vicious businessman who has imported the waste oil of a Japan's environment-polluting company and with the puppet authorities who have issued permit for the import.

The 5th: The families of those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" issue a statement against the human rights suppression machinations of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

--The Democratic Reunification Party, holding a meeting of its Central Standing Committee, adopts a resolution demanding the rescission of the "emergency decrees," the release of arrested and imprisoned democratic personalities, the freedom of action of the press and political parties; releases a "letter to the people"; and mounts a demonstration struggle, calling upon "the Pak regime to step down."

The 7th: South Korean personalities of all strata, holding a press conference, issue "an open letter to Pak Chong-hui, calling upon him to step down on the 1 March anniversary day."

--The New Democratic Party forms a "Committee to Cope With Human Rights Violation" with a view to working out measures to cope with the human rights violation acts of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

The 8th: The south Korean fascist gang, after a long murderous trial of Yi Ch'ol, a post-graduate student from Japan of the Korea University, linking him to the so-called "campus spy case," perpetrate the atrocity of making a final decision on his "death sentence" turning down his legitimate appeal.

The 9th: The inhabitants of Taesul-myon, Yesan County, South Ch'ungch'ong Province, rushing to the puppet authorities, demand compensation for their farmlands submerged under water on account of a project launched for the scoundrels.

The 10th: Some 1,500 workers, religious personalities and people of all strata, holding an anti-"government" meeting at the Myong-tong Church, Seoul city, issue a "Workers Human Rights Declaration Calling for Democratic Reforms"; sing songs opposing fascism and demanding democratic rights; shout slogans such as "release the political offenders."

The 15th: The fascist hangmen, after a long murderous trial of Kang Chong-hon, a Korean student from Japan, linking him to the so-called "campus spy case," perpetrate the atrocity of finally imposing "death sentence" on him, turning down his legitimate appeal.

The 16th: The south Korean puppet armed forces and the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces launch "attack exercises" at a midwestern base in a simulated invasion of the northern half of the republic and begin "shooting exercises on the sea" in the waters off the southern coast (scheduled to last until the 31st).

The 20th: Some 500 representatives of south Korean nurses, holding a meeting in Seoul, demand that the puppet authorities increase their wages.

The 22d: The puppet supreme court, playing the game of the so-called "trial of the appeal case of violation of the emergency decrees" against Kim Tae-chung and 17 others involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration case," renders a final decision on their punishments.

--South Korean democratic personalities of all strata such as the political, social, religious and press circles including those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration," issue a "Democratic National Salvation Charter" in Seoul, demanding the abolition of the "yusin constitution" and "emergency decrees" and the guarantee of the right to living of the masses.

--Some 23,000 peasants in Wolsong County, North Kyongsang Province, mount a head-on struggle against the plundering act of the puppet gang exacting "forestry association fee," increasing it by as much as 15 percent.

--The puppet supreme court perpetrates the atrocity of handing down a final "guilty verdict" against the 18 "defendants" involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration."

The 24th: Some 100 employees of Hansang Electronics Co., Ltd., Seoul, demanding a two-month back pay, occupy the company office and launch a sit-in struggle.

The 25th: Personalities of the religious circles, at a Christian assembly building in Chongno-ku, Seoul city, issue a statement of protest against the "guilty verdict" of the puppet supreme court against those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration."

The 26th: Some 90 south Korean employees of the Seoul branch of the Japan Air Lines struggle, demanding a 36.8 percent wage increase.

The 28th: Students of the law school of the Seoul University, holding an anti-"government" meeting, issue a declaration making demands such as "freedom of the press" and "restoration of the Students Council" and "rescission of emergency decrees" of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

--Some 1,500 students of the school of social science of the Seoul University, holding an anti-"government" meeting, announce an 8-point "democratic national salvation declaration" and broadcast leaflets.

--Some 1,500 religious personalities of Seoul, holding a meeting, denounce the unreasonable verdicts of the puppet gang against those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" and demand their release.

--Some 600 students of the Seoul University, lighting the fire of struggle for "the immediate abolition of Emergency Decree No 9," "the dissolution of Student National Defense Teams" and "the guarantee for basic human rights and the right to living of all the people," release a "democratic national salvation declaration" and mount an anti-"government" demonstration struggle on the campus.

The 29th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement supporting the struggle of Seoul University students to oppose the fascist terror rule of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang and realize democratization of the south Korean society.

April

The 1st: Anti-"government" leaflets entitled "an appeal to fellow students" are broadcast on the campus of the school of technology of the Seoul University.

--The families of those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration," holding a meeting, issue a declaration protesting against the fascist suppression of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang. In the declaration are enunciated "immediate goals" such as a 7-point "action program," the unconditional release of political offenders, and a call for ceasing and desisting from torture and persecution.

The 2d: The fascist hangmen, playing the game in Kwangju of a second hearing of those involved with the "second democratic national salvation declaration," perpetrate the atrocity of sentencing 4 religious personalities to hard labor of up to four years and "suspension of civic rights."

The 4th: Some 100 religious youths, holding a meeting in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, issue a resolution denouncing human rights suppression and demanding democratic freedom and right and the release of imprisoned people. Frightened by their struggle spirit, the puppet gang mobilize police and arrest the youths.

The 6th: In Kwangju, some 200 religious youths, after rushing to the puppet Kwangju police station and launching a sit-down struggle for the release of the arrested religious personalities, mount a demonstration struggle through the streets of Kwangju city.

The 7th: Some 150 students and professors of the "ROK Theological College" in Seoul, holding an anti-"government" meeting, issue a "declaration of hardship" demanding "the wholesale resignation of the present regime," "the establishment of a democratic constitutional government," and "the removal of comprador forces." As those students who have read the declaration are arrested, the students declare to go on a strike.

The 8th: Some 200 students of the Methodist Theological College, after reading the "democratic national salvation charter" announced by south Korean democratic personalities on 22 March, take to the streets and mount a demonstration struggle.

--The south Korean crew members of the "(?ALDARIN)," a cargo vessel belonging to Japan's (?Saudi Yud) Shipping Company, indignant over nonpayment of their wages even as they are subjected to merciless slave labor, lock up the captain and navigator and struggle to carry through their demands.

The 11th: On the campus of the school of technology of the Seoul University are broadcast leaflets in the name of "emergency national salvation students congress" demanding the immediate abolition of the "yusin constitution" and "emergency decrees" and strongly denouncing the illegality of the verdicts on the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration case."

--The Pak Chong-hui fascist gang, mobilizing a large puppet mobile police task force, recklessly suppress and take into custody at random the students of Weha Women's University planning to hold a meeting to repudiate the "yusin" dictatorship, demand the restoration of democracy and stage a demonstration.

--The drivers of Chonjin Transportation Company, Limited, in Seoul, mount a sit-in struggle against the unreasonable actions of the company such as unwilling to properly pay their retirement allowances and bonuses and to pay the basic wages during the period of reserve training.

The 12th: Students of the Seoul University school of the fine arts, gathering on the playground, broadcast anti-"government" leaflets called "April declaration."

The 14th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, raiding the office of the human rights committee of the Christian Church Conference, perpetrate the fascist atrocity of arresting 8 persons involved with the "democratic national salvation charter" and confiscating the list of the signatories.

The 15th: On the occasion of the 65th birthday of the sun of the nation, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song, the RPR Central Committee tenders a letter and banner of congratulations to the respected and beloved leader.

--In Seoul, democratic personalities, in total support of the "democratic national salvation charter," organize the "headquarters for expediting the signature movement for the democratic national salvation charter" with a view to launching the signature movement throughout south Korea.

--In Seoul, religious personalities, holding a meeting, issue a declaration "for expanding signatories to the democratic national salvation charter" appealing for continuing to expand the signature movement for the charter throughout south Korea, whatever the fascist suppression.

The 18th: Some 1,000 people of all strata of Seoul city, holding a meeting in memory of those students who fell in the 19 April Popular Uprising, issue a "declaration on the current situation, demanding the restoration of democracy."

The 19th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing the suppression atrocity of the puppet gang against the signatories to the "democratic national salvation charter."

--The Pak Chong-hui fascist gang, declaring stringent emergency alert throughout south Korea including Seoul, mobilize all suppression forces and generate a cyclone of barbaric suppression against the people.

The 20th: The "headquarters for expediting the signature movement for the democratic national salvation charter," issues a statement pledging to push ahead with the antifascist democratization movement to the end.

--Inhabitants of the Ullim hamlet, Hakun-tong, Kwangju city, South Cholla Province, mount a strong violent struggle such as shooting down with shotguns those vicious lackeys who were going berserk in forcing the inhabitants to vacate their dwellings.

The 23d: In Seoul, some 250 department store female employees, holding a meeting, struggle demanding wage increases, calling for elimination of unreasonable wage discriminations.

The 24th: In the streets of Myong-tong, Chung-ku, Seoul city, some 100 religious youths demonstrate, carrying placards such as "long live democracy."

The 25th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement in connection with the blatant machinations of the Japanese authorities and the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to bring off ratification of the criminal "ROK-Japan continental shelf agreement."

The 29th: Some 400 inhabitants of Namjong-ri, Onsan-myong, Ulchu County, South Kyongsang Province, in opposition to the machinations of the puppet authorities to recklessly tear down their houses without any compensation whatever under the pretext of railway construction, struggle demanding relocation compensation.

May

The 4th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, on the ground that the editor in chief of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN praised the northern half of the republic during his visit in Pyongyang, revoke the permit to open the newspaper's Seoul bureau, order the newspaper's correspondent to leave Seoul within a few days, and also ban the newspaper.

The 7th: Some 200 workers of Namyang Nylon Factory, Seoul, collectively mount a sit-down struggle demanding a wage increase of 250 won per worker per day.

The 10th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang fabricate the "Samch'onp'o maritime incident" making a totally unfounded claim that an armed vessel of our side, introducing into the waters off Samch'onp'o, South Kyongsang Province, fired at their "fishing patrol" and then kidnaped its crew members.

The 11th: Some 700 workers of Sinil Industrial Company, Seoul, forming a labor union and demanding the freedom of its activity, mount a mass struggle refusing to work.

The 18th: Some 100 in-patients of the Sodaemun Municipal Hospital in Seoul mount a sit-down struggle in protest against the inhuman act of the hospital management maltreating the indigent.

The 19th: A former south Korean "president" Yun Po-son sends a letter to U.S. President Carter criticizing the U.S.'s south Korea policy protecting the Pak Chong-hui fascist dictatorship.

--The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang stage frenzied shooting exercises on the sea in wide waters off the east coast of South and North Kyongsang provinces.

The 20th: Families of the imprisoned democratic personalities, issuing a statement addressed to the "mothers and wives of the world," appeal for support and help in the struggle to obtain their release.

The 26th: Some 600 personalities of the Democratic Reunification Party, taking to the streets, demonstrate shouting "abolition of the yusin system," etc.

The 27th: The RPR Central Committee, exposing and condemning the barbaric policy of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to erase human rights, issues a "WhitePaper on the ROK human rights issue" with a view to informing the world of the true statement of human rights in south Korea.

June

The 7th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang proclaim what is called the "enforcement regulations for the use of resources, etc." under so-called

"national emergency" which are compulsory mobilization regulations on a wartime footing.

The 9th: The RPR Central Committee issues a statement denouncing the forced ratification of the "ROK-Japan continental shelf agreement" at the Japanese Diet by means of the stratagemical technique of "automatic ratification."

The 16th: Traitor Pak Chong-hui, taking with him his leading puppets, appears at the "comprehensive firing range" in a Seoul suburb and takes the lead in making a war racket.

The 18th: Some 500 students of Taegu Public Health College go on a strike demanding the guarantee of classroom conditions.

The 23d: In the outermost area of the central front the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang stage "the largest scale attack training" and "firing exercises" against the northern half of the republic.

The 24th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, issuing an "emergency alert order," to the puppet police throughout south Korea, go berserk in perpetrating suppression.

The 25th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang fire machineguns and mortars in the direction of our area of the demilitarized zone south of Maebong on the eastern front.

--The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, holding what is called "inspection of marching troops" and "fully-equipped troops on march," force rifles on young students and inhabitants and drive them to make a war racket.

July

The 1st: Bus conductors in Taejon, holding a meeting early in the morning at 0400 hours, stir out of their dormitory in unison and struggle demanding "pay our wages on payday" and "abolish the unreasonable confinement rules."

--The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang enforce a new "tax law" called "value added tax."

The 3d: The students of a university in Seoul form a "sunflower association" with single-minded loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song, loyally attending him.

The 4th: A former "president" Yun Po-son sends a letter to Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda denouncing the "ROK"-Japan collusion, pointing out that the Liberal Democratic Party regime "is showing the attitude of uncritical, unconditional support" toward the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

The 10th: The RPR Central Committee issues an appeal to the south Korean people and all parties and personalities opposed to the "yusin system" to rise up in the antifascist democratic national salvation sacred war for crushing the Pak Chong-hui fascist dictatorship and realizing the democratization of society.

The 12th: Some 700 workers of Chinyang Chemical Company, Limited, Pusan, go on a mass strike demanding wage increases.

The 15th: Some 500 workers of Taejin Company, Limited, in So-ku, Pusan city, mount a sit-in struggle demanding back pay.

The 16th: Ten sponsors of the "democratic national salvation charter," issuing a statement on the occasion of the puppets' "constitution day," express their determination to continue launching the anti-"government" struggle.

The 30th: Workers of Tongyang Stone Processing Factory in Iri city, North Cholla Province, go on a strike opposing the outrageous acts of the Japanese management making national contempt and maltreatment its business.

--An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing the criminal "joint statement" released by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang after holding the 10th "ROK-U.S. security conference."

August

The 8th: The Pak Chong-hui fascist gang, forcibly taking the students of all south Korean universities and colleges to puppet military units and forcing upon them what is called "training in air and naval warfare," make a racket putting them through "parachute jumping," "guerrilla training" and "shooting training"; and putting into the puppet "women's army training center" some 80 Korean women students from Japan, who they have brought into south Korea in the plausible guise of so-called "visit to the native country," forcibly put them through "basic training" and "shooting training."

The 9th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, bringing into Seoul Korean scholars from the United States and holding an officially sanctioned event in Seoul called "a united academic conference of political scholars at home and abroad," advocate North-South confrontation and division.

The 13th: The south Korean puppets, in a move to thwart the "conference of representatives of the overseas Korean democratic movement" being held in Tokyo, Japan, mobilize some 600 "Mindan" hooligans and perpetrate the atrocity, one that is vicious enough to incur the wrath of heaven and man, of making the hooligans raid the conference hall, use violence and injure those involved with the conference.

The 19th: Some 3,000 workers of an American-owned company in Yongdungp'o-ku, Seoul city, mount a sit-down hunger strike demanding a 46.8 percent wage increase.

The 23d: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang declare wide areas of the sea off the southern coast out of bounds for war exercises.

The 24th: The puppet Seoul district court begins the first trial of the writer who has written "a slave's diary," poems scathingly denouncing the "emergency decree" system (on 26 December he is sentenced to 3 years at hard labor and a 3-year "suspension of civic rights").

The 26th: The south Korean fascist gang, playing the game of a murderous trial against the 5 students of a theological college who last April issued the "declaration of hardship" demanding "the Pak regime to step down," perpetrate the atrocity of imposing on them punishments of hard labor ranging from 5 to 7 years under provisions of the "anticommunist law" and "emergency decrees."

September

The 1st: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, proclaiming that "shooting exercises on the sea" will be conducted nineteen hours every day for a month in the waters southeast of Koje Island, issue a "sea alert order" cordoning off the whole area.

The 3d: The Pak Chong-hui fascist hangmen impose the heavy punishment of 5 years at hard labor on the writer of "voice of the masses" exposing their suppression system and their acts of treason against the country and the people, on the unreasonable charges of "antistate acts that incited the students and workers."

The 8th: Some 200 workers of a garment factory in the Peace Market, Seoul city, vigorously launching into the just struggle for their right to living and their democratic freedom, mount a fierce struggle demanding the guarantee of "three labor rights," i.e., the right to union, the right to collective bargaining and the right to strike, and the termination of suppression against the labor movement.

The 10th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, setting an "emergency alert period," perpetrate the machination of directing the puppet police apparatus throughout south Korea to strengthen their surveillance and control of the inhabitants during the period.

The 11th: In the whole area of Songdong-ku, Seoul city, are broadcast leaflets entitled "let us plow up [kalla opcha] the yusin soil [p'ungto] of the Ministry of Education." [kalla opcha and p'ungto are words of double entendres, the other meaning of the former being grinding into nothing or replacing and the latter the climate].

The 16th: One consul of the south Korean puppet consulate-general in the state of New York get asylum in the United States.

The 18th: A military plane of the south Korean puppet armed forces, intruding into the air space of the demilitarized zone, perpetrates hostile acts including spying against our side.

The 20th: Some 180 workers of the Chonbuk Passenger Automobile Company, Limited, mount a mass protest demanding that their wages be doubled and that overtime wages be paid for overtime work.

The 22d: Some 3,300 bus workers in North Kyongsang Province go on a strike demanding wage increases, and representatives of the workers, rushing to the puppet provincial office, lodge a protest.

--The workers of Handok Transportation Company, Limited, in Inch'on city, Kyonggi Province, present a demand to the puppet authorities concerned for payment of their back pay amounting to 8 million won.

The 23d: A former south Korean "president" Yun Po-son and 14 other anti-"government" personalities, issue a statement under their joint signatures, scathingly denouncing the suppression atrocity of the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang against the labor movement.

October

The 7th: Some 1,000 students of Seoul University mount a demonstration struggle against the acts of intervention by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang against the campus, demanding the resignation of traitor Pak Chong-hui, revision of the "yusin constitution," abolition of the "emergency decrees," and the immediate release of the unreasonably arrested and imprisoned students and personalities; and the fascist gang, mobilizing some 300 armed police into the university campus, perpetrate the atrocity of arresting 250 students, expelling and suspending some 60 students, issuing an "order for indefinite suspension" of 100 colleges and the postgraduate school of the university, and locking up campus facilities such as the library.

The 8th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement supporting the antifascist struggle of Seoul University students.

--The south Korean puppet army announces that it will conduct a large-scale criminal war exercise resembling "real war" called "operation ssangnyong" in the whole areas of South and North Ch'ungch'ong and Kyonggi provinces.

The 12th: Two civilians attached to the south Korean puppet armed forces in their righteous move come over to the northern half of the republic across the demilitarized zone aboard a plane in search of a new life.

--Some 2,000 students of various colleges of the Yonsei University such as the colleges of technology, theory, management and music, taking advantage of a religious meeting, rise up in the anti-"government," antifascist democratization struggle on the campus; and the military gang, mobilizing some 500 puppet police, forcibly break up the students "anti-government" meeting and arrest many students.

--The south Korean puppet armed forces, together with Japan's "self-defense force," carry out "the largest-scale" military exercises since World War II in the southern part of the East Sea.

The 19th: The south Korean puppet warships, together with the U.S. 7th Fleet warships, conduct joint operations training in the South China Sea northwest of the Philippines.

The 20th: The battalion commander and battalion wireless operator of the first battalion, 60th regiment, 20th division of the south Korean puppet army, in their righteous move come over to the northern half of the republic across the military demarcation line.

--The workers of Taegon Fiber Company within the "industrial zone" of Songnam city, Kyonggi Province, handling a letter of protest to the Songnam local office of the puppet Board of Labor, mount a sit-down struggle demanding the payment of their back pay.

The 24th: Former TONGA ILBO reporters dismissed while fighting for freedom of the press against the fascist suppression of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang and the families of political offenders, numbering some 100 in all, at a meeting held in commemoration of the 3d anniversary of the publication of the "declaration for freedom of the press," adopt a resolution calling for among other things "the abolition of the system and laws choking off the freedom of the press," go on to the central parts of Seoul and mount a nighttime demonstration, fighting a fierce battle against the puppet police.

The 25th: Some 4,000 students of the Yonsei University, turning a students meeting into an anti-"government" rally, adopt a 5-point resolution calling for among other things "abolition of the yusin constitution" and mount an anti-"government" struggle fighting the puppet police in a head-on clash; and on the battleground, issue the "1977 Yonsei declaration for a do-or-die struggle to defend democracy."

The 28th: The miners of many coal mines under the Coal Corporation, an enterprise directly administered by the puppet government, struggle demanding that the management raise their wages 33 percent or more and improve their working conditions.

The 29th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, in a move to inspire the consciousness of "anticommunism" and "confrontation" among the south Korean people, play the acrobatic game called "report meetings on the security situation" throughout south Korea by the city, by the province.

The 30th: Workers of Kwangil Travel Company in Kwangju city, South Cholla Province, collectively rush to the company office and struggle to get their back pay paid.

The 31st: Some 2,000 students of the Ewha Women's University mount a sit-down struggle in protest against the ban imposed by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang on the students drama performance.

November

The 1st: South Korean intellectuals opposed to the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang, organize "conference for workers human rights"; prior to the meeting, issue a statement jointly signed by some 100 intellectuals, appealing for social concern with the workers human rights issue.

The 2d: The south Korean puppet armed forces, together with the U.S. Navy, conduct "joint operations training" in the sea northwest of the Philippines.

The 3d: Some 1,500 students of a girls' middle school in Ssangmun-tong, Tobong-ku, Seoul city, mount a demonstration, taking to the streets with placards calling upon the puppet authorities to take steps to prevent traffic accidents.

The 4th: Some 300 students dragged into the "student national defense team" training on the campus of the college of technology of the Seoul University, struggle distributing "anti-government leaflets appealing for national salvation."

--On the Korea University campus are broadcast a lot of leaflets criticizing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

The 10th: The students of Tongsong High School, Seoul, mount a leaflet struggle against the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang.

--The anti-"government" personalities of all strata in south Korea, issuing a jointly signed statement, demand the release of all political offenders, the guarantee of freedom of the press, and the uprooting of suppression against labor disputes.

The 11th: Some 3,000 students of Seoul University, shouting slogans such as "abolish the yusin constitution" and "dictatorship regime, step down" and stoning the puppet mobile police task force, mount a fierce anti-"government" demonstration; distribute leaflets of "democratic national salvation struggle declaration" containing their democratic aim; and some 1,000 strong puppet mobile police task force makes a suppression racket, arresting 80 students, using tear gas and wielding nightsticks against the students.

--A great tragic incident occurs in which innocent people have died violent deaths on account of the explosion of as much as 30 tons of gunpowder in freight cars stopping in the Iri Railway Station yard, North Cholla Province.

--The south Korean puppet navy warships, together with the U.S. Navy, conduct a joint military exercise in the northern waters of the Indian Ocean.

The 12th: Some 400 students of Sogang University, taking advantage of the "student national defense team" military training they are forced to undergo on the university playground, mount a demonstration struggle demanding the abolition of the fascist "yusin constitution," freedom of the press, and the guarantee of human rights; and the puppet police riot squads, in their frenzied effort to disperse the student ranks, perpetrate the atrocity of arresting a dozen students.

The 13th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing the fascist suppression atrocity of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang who are perpetrating bestial oppression against the south Korean patriotic youth and students who have risen up in the just struggle for antifascist democratization.

The 14th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement in connection with the unprecedented tragedy in which citizens have suffered heavy damage on account of the explosion of a gunpowder-carrying train in the Iri Railway Station yard, North Cholla Province.

--Leaflets criticizing the puppet government are broadcast at the Ewha Women's University.

The 16th: A transformer catches fire in the vertical shaft of Changsong Mine in Changsong-up, Samch'ok County, Kangwon Province of south Korea, and the tragedy occurs in which hundreds of miners have died a wholesale death in the pit.

The 18th: Ch'oe Tok-sin, a former south Korean puppet foreign minister and retired lieutenant general, stating at a press conference in Tokyo, Japan that traitor Pak Chong-hui is the biggest obstructionist in national reunification," issues a declaration appealing for overthrowing the "yusin" terror dictatorship, and declares he will go into exile in the United States opposing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

--In Seoul, some 700 workers and personalities of all strata hold a meeting and, denouncing the puppet gang for their merciless oppression and exploitation of the workers and acts of violation against the labor movement, strongly demand the improvement of working conditions and freedom of the labor movement.

--Members of the "Cultural Association for Practice of Freedom," composed of conscientious south Korean writers, holding a meeting in commemoration of the 3d anniversary of the founding of the association, issue "a third declaration" expressing their determination to resolutely fight for democratization of the society and reunification of the country.

The 21st: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang perpetrate provocative military exercises called "special sea training" in the West Sea near our coast.

The 24th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, holding a council of crime called the second "expanded promotion conference" with a view to enhancing their war potential, hatch a plot to step up the expansion of munitions industries.

December

The 2d: The south Korean Methodist Church people, holding a special general meeting in Seoul, present a demand to the puppet government for the immediate release of imprisoned personalities.

--The university and college professors expelled from the campus by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, holding a meeting in Seoul, issue a "democratic education declaration" demanding the freedom of learning and the normalization of campuses.

--Some 2,000 inhabitants of many areas such as Maeam-tong, Ulsan city, South Kyongsang Province, lodge a protest with the puppet city hall, demanding that antipollution measures be taken at the earliest possible date.

The 5th: Some 50,000 coal miners of many coal mines in south Korea launch struggle demanding improvement of working conditions and wage increases.

--The employees of P'unghan Industrial Co., Ltd., in Yongdungp'o-ku, Seoul city, in order to get their back pay paid, rush to the company office and mount a collective sit-in struggle.

The 8th: The south Korean anti-"government" people of all strata issue a jointly signed statement called "our view toward the recent state of the campus," denouncing the fascist suppression of the puppet gang against the student movement.

The 9th: The families of intellectuals arrested and imprisoned while fighting for democratization of the south Korean society and reunification of the country, workers, students and intellectuals numbering some 700 in all, hold an anti-"government" meeting, issue a statement demanding the unconditional release of all political prisoners, the guarantee of freedom of the press, and the reinstatement of suspended or expelled students, and go on to mount a torch demonstration.

The 12th: Puppet troops in the frontline area near the military demarcation line perpetrate provocative "antiaircraft firing exercises."

The 18th: The south Korean puppet gang raise the prices of briquette and coal by an average of 33 percent.

The 20th: The south Korean fascist gang, setting a "special alert period for the year-end and the new year," decides to intensify the surveillance and suppression of the people, mobilizing their entire puppet police force.

Chronology of Major Activities of the GAKRJ and Compatriots in Japan
(January-December 1977)

January

The 1st: For the New Year 1977, chairman of the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee respectfully sends a letter of greetings to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the affectionate father of the compatriots in Japan.

The 2d: GAKRJ functionaries and compatriots in Japan hold a New Year's meeting of loyalty for 1977 at the Korean Central Hall in Japan.

The 6th: Functionaries of the GAKRJ and its affiliated organizations hold the first New Year's study meeting with a view to carrying through the New Year's teachings of the great leader.

The 10th: A central activists meeting with a view to still better conducting the 1977 GAKRJ tasks is held at the Hall of the Korean Culture in Tokyo and a letter addressed to the great leader is adopted.

The 18th: In order to positively launch the "100-day patriotic movement of the Korean youth and students in Japan" with a view to celebrating the 65th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the greatest national holiday, a meeting of central organizations, business organizations and Korean Youth League members is held at the Hall of Korean Publications.

The 26th: Warmly supporting and welcoming the country-loving, people-loving national salvation measures taken by the united conference of political parties and social organizations embodying the fatherland reunification guideline enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement.

The 29th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo supporting the proposal of the united conference of political parties and social organizations held in Pyongyang.

--The GAKRJ and independent organizations affiliated with it send an appeal to "Mindan" organizations, personalities and compatriots affiliated with them to hold a joint meeting with a view to realizing the national salvation proposal of the united conference of political parties and social organizations.

February

The 6th: A meeting is held at the Hall of Korean Publications to hear the report of the tour group of Korean athletic functionaries returning from a visit to the fatherland.

The 8th: Mass lecture meetings entitled "let one and all vigorously launch into the all-out patriotic movement to hasten fatherland reunification, preventing perpetual division of the nation and the danger of war," are held in unison in all GAKRJ lecture districts.

The 10th: The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association in Japan and the Korean Scientists Association in Japan issue a statement of condemnation denouncing the atrocity of "exporting intestines" by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

The 13th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Osaka, welcoming the visiting delegation of the Korean Trade Union of Educational and Cultural Workers.

The 18th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement denouncing the ugly conspiratorial collusion of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang and the Japanese reactionaries who have issued what is called a "joint statement," playing the game of the "6th general meeting of the ROK-Japan parliamentary league."

The 20th: A meeting is held at the Hall of the Korean Culture in Tokyo for delivery of the gifts and medal personally sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to chairman Han Tok-su on his 70th birthday.

March

The 1st: In commemoration of the 58th anniversary of the 1 March Popular Uprising, a central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held along with local meetings in all localities with a view to demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from south Korea and hastening the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The 2d: Seeking the immediate release of compatriots long confined to the Omura Concentration Camp, central representatives of the GAKRJ visit the Japanese Ministry of Justice and, meeting with the authorities concerned, deliver a letter of request from the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee.

The 11th: The Kungangsan Opera Troupe leaves the port of Yokohama on its way to the fatherland to celebrate the 65th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--The Korean soccer team returns to Tokyo after visiting Sri Lanka.

The 13th: Commencement exercises for the 1976 school year of Korean middle and high schools in Japan are held, scheduled to last until the 17th.

The 20th: A meeting is held at the Korea University [in Japan] for delivery of the "Kim Il-song Youth Prize."

--Korea University holds its 19th commencement exercises.

--Nagasaki Korean Credit Union is formed.

The 22d: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement denouncing the atrocity of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang imposing final verdicts of heavy punishments of up to 5 years at hard labor on Kim Tae-chung and other democratic personalities involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration."

--Construction of the head office building of Shiga Korean Credit Union is completed.

The 23d: A GAKRJ cadres lecture meeting is held at the Korean Central Hall in Japan in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of Choson Kungminhoe organized and led by the indomitable revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik.

The 29th: The 178th repatriation ship MAN'GYONGBONG arrives at the port of Niigata.

April

The 1st: The 178th repatriation ship MAN'GYONGBONG leaves the port of Niigata for the fatherland.

The 5th: A meeting is held to celebrate the completion of a new building for the GAKRJ Izumi Otsu Korean Primary School as a gift of loyalty dedicated to the great leader on his 65th birthday; and Izumi Otsu Korean Primary School, Senboku Korean Primary School, and South Osaka Korean Primary School are consolidated into Senshu Korean Primary School.

The 7th: A delegation of Koreans in Japan to celebrate the 65th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song leaves Haneda Airport for the fatherland.

The 9th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee sends a telegram of thanks to the respected and beloved leader for his 65th educational grants in aid and scholarships for the children of compatriots in Japan.

The 10th: An unveiling ceremony is held for a stone monument commemorating the flower tree the great leader has sent to Korea University.

--A meeting is held to celebrate the completion of a new building for GAKRJ Aichi No 8 Korean Primary School.

The 11th: A meeting is held in Tokyo to mark the completion of the Korean Fine Arts Research Institute construction project.

The 13th: In commemoration of the 65th birthday of the great leader a GAKRJ cadres lecture meeting is held, entitled "the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song is the affectionate father of the people personifying the loftiest people-minded character."

The 14th: In commemoration of the 65th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, meetings of loyalty oath of the Korean youth and students in Japan are held in all localities.

--A meeting of Korean education functionaries, scientists and students studying in Japan is held to express thanks to the respected and beloved leader for his 65th educational grants in aid and scholarships.

The 15th: On the 65th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the affectionate father of our compatriots in Japan, the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee respectfully sends a letter of congratulations to the respected and beloved leader.

--In celebration of the 65th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, a central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held at the Hall of the Korean Culture in Tokyo, along with local meetings in all localities.

--The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee gives a banquet in celebration of the 65th birthday of the greater leader.

The 19th: A central meeting of the Korean youth and students in Japan is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 17th anniversary of the April Uprising of the south Korean people.

The 23d: A central lecture meeting of Korean women in Japan is held in commemoration of the 85th birthday of the Great Mother of Korea Madame Kang Pan-sok.

--The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement calling for stopping the deliberation on ratification of the "ROK-Japan continental shelf agreement."

The 25th: On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee sends a telegram of congratulations to the great leader.

--The sixth meeting of the Tenth GAKRJ Central Committee is held (scheduled to end on the 26th), and a letter addressed to the great leader is adopted.

The 29th: Korean soccer championship in Japan is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 65th birthday of the great leader.

May

The 4th: The sixth meeting of the Tenth Central Committee of the Korean Youth League in Japan is held in Tokyo.

The 5th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the [first] remittance of educational grants in aid and scholarships from the fatherly leader, and a letter addressed to the respected and beloved leader is adopted.

The 6th: The fourth meeting of the Tenth Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan is held.

The 8th: A picnic of Koreans in Osaka for hastening fatherland reunification is held, attended by some 55,000 compatriots of all strata.

The 11th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement protesting against the Japanese government authorities for having forced the House of Representatives to pass the criminal "ROK-Japan continental shelf agreement" at a plenary session.

The 14th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held at the Hall of the Korean Culture in Tokyo welcoming the group of DPRK deputies visiting Japan.

The 16th: The 3d picnic of Koreans in Tokyo is held.

The 19th: A meeting of the central functionaries of the Korean Youth League is held with a view to taking the lead in the "5-month movement in honor of the Eleventh GAKRJ congress"; a meeting of the central functionaries of the Women's Union is also held.

The 23d: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan in commemoration of the 22d anniversary of the formation of the GAKRJ is held in Kobe city, Hyogo Prefecture, and a letter addressed to the respected and beloved leader is adopted.

The 28th: A meeting is held in Tokyo to hear the report of the returning relay-runners who have delivered the letter of loyalty from the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

June

The 3d: A GAKRJ cadres lecture meeting is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Poch'onbo battle.

The 8th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement denouncing the Japanese government for having forced the "automatic ratification" of the criminal ROK-Japan continental shelf agreement."

--A meeting is held to hear the report of the Korean soccer team in Japan returning from a visit to the fatherland.

The 10th: A central meeting of the Korean youth and students in Japan is held in Tokyo with a view to carrying through the teachings the respected and beloved leader gave on 20 May 1977 to the relay-runners who delivered the letter of loyalty from the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

The 15th: On the occasion of the anti-U.S. united struggle month, the GAKRJ and organizations affiliated with it send a jointly signed appeal to international democratic organizations, and social organizations and personalities of all strata of various countries for supporting the struggle of the Korean people to have the U.S. armed forces withdrawn from south Korea and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The 24th: On the occasion of the "25 June anti-U.S. imperialist struggle day," a central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from south Korea and denouncing the fascist suppression of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

July

The 3d: A meeting is held in Tokyo to hear the report of the delegation of Koreans in Japan returning from a visit to the fatherland to celebrate the 65th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The 4th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 5th anniversary of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement.

The 26th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 24th anniversary of the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War.

August

The 4th: A central lecture meeting of Korean women in Japan is held in commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the death of the Great Mother of Korea Madame Kang Pan-sok.

The 15th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held at the Hall of the Korean Culture in Tokyo in commemoration of the 32d anniversary of the 14 August liberation of the fatherland.

The 18th: A meeting of GAKRJ education functionaries is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 5th anniversary of the teachings the great leader gave on 18 August 1972.

The 21st: A Korean Medical Association in Japan is formed; the inaugural meeting adopts a letter addressed to the great leader.

The 27th: On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Communist Youth League the GAKRJ holds commemorative lecture meeting.

September

The 1st: A meeting of Korean literati and artists in Japan is held, denouncing the fascist suppression against the south Korean democratic poet and personalities of the press.

The 6th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement denouncing the criminal "9th ROK-Japan ministers conference."

The 9th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The 13th: In connection with the publication of the immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "Theses on Socialist Education," the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee respectfully sends a letter to the respected and beloved leader.

The 16th: A symposium of Korean scholars of social science in Japan is held in Tokyo on the subject "fatherland reunification and the patriotic task of the GAKRJ."

The 17th: A meeting is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Teachers Union in Japan.

The 18th: A central meeting of the Korean Youth League team activists is held in Nagoya in commemoration of the 3d anniversary of the programmatic teachings the great leader gave on 24 September 1974.

--A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held warmly supporting the "Theses on Socialist Education" published by the great leader.

The 25th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held thanking the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for his 66th educational grants in aid and scholarships.

The 26th: The Eleventh GAKRJ Congress is impressively held in Tokyo (scheduled to end on the 28th) and a letter addressed to the respected and beloved leader is adopted.

--An exhibition of the fine arts and a wall poster exhibition of Korean students in Japan open in Tokyo (scheduled to last until the 30th).

The 30th: A GAKRJ delegation delivers to Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary a letter of request adopted by the Eleventh GAKRJ Congress.

October

The 1st: Chairman Han Tok-su delivers the gift from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman of Japan's Socialist Party on his 65th birthday.

The 5th: The 179th repatriation ship MAN'GYONGBONG arrives at the port of Niigata.

--Meetings of GAKRJ prefectural headquarters are held (scheduled to end on the 23d) for executing the decisions of the Eleventh GAKRJ Congress.

The 7th: The 179th repatriation ship MAN'GYONGBONG leaves the port of Niigata for the fatherland.

The 10th: On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the KWP founding, the GAKRJ holds a cadres lecture meeting.

The 12th: A meeting is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan.

The 17th: Korean youth and student organizations in Japan issue a joint statement supporting and encouraging the just antifascist democratization struggle of the south Korean youth and students.

The 19th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo welcoming our country's Women's Union delegation.

The 24th: A Korean school students performing art contest opens in commemoration of the 29th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

--A GAKRJ central representative lodges a strong protest with the Japanese government for having issued to Japan's gangster organization hooligans visa for travel to south Korea.

The 25th: A meeting is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the GAKRJ Center for Study of Korean issues.

The 30th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held, along with local meetings in all localities scheduled to last until 3 November, supporting and welcoming the loyal nomination of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as an SPA deputy candidate; and a letter is respectfully sent to the respected and beloved leader.

November

The 3d: A central report meeting of the Korean youth and students in Japan is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 48th anniversary of the Kwangju Students Incident.

The 6th: A GAKRJ Seinan chapter, Kyoto, is formed, along with the formation of Korean Youth League and Women's Union chapters.

The 7th: In connection with the republic's title of labor hero and medals conferred by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the functionaries of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan, the GAKRJ Standing Committee respectfully sends a telegram of thanks to the respected and beloved leader.

The 17th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo in celebration of the success in the election of DPRK SPA deputies.

The 25th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement denouncing the refusal of the Japanese authorities to issue reentry visas to the Korean representatives of all strata in Japan who have been elected as SPA deputies of the republic.

December

The 6th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement strongly protesting against the acts of spying and suppression by Japan's Aichi Prefecture police against the GAKRJ Aichi Prefecture headquarters and Toshun chapter office.

The 18th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo in celebration of the election of the great leader as President of the DPRK.

The 24th: A meeting is held in Tokyo to hear the report of the delegation of Korean women in Japan returning from a visit to the fatherland.

The 27th: On the occasion of the "DPRK Socialist Constitution Day," a GAKRJ cadres lecture meeting is held in Tokyo.

The 28th: A meeting is held in Tokyo for delivery of New Year's gifts for 1978 from the great leader to GAKRJ functionaries, patriotic businessmen and all chapters.

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SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

ASIA SERIAL REPORTS

JAPAN REPORT
KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT
MONGOLIA REPORT
SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT
VIETNAM REPORT

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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